DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 287 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
4th Decr.	Mongolia	10000	...	...
12th "	Khyber	9000	...	...
14th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagoya	7000	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry	Khiva	9000	...	...
14th "	Mooltan	10000	...	...
21st "	Sardinia	7000	...	...
28th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
18th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
30th Dec. 1917	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
17th Janry.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
23rd	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 28th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
2nd Dec.	Palamcotta	Persian Gulf extra
*2nd Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
5th Dec.	Linga	Karachi direct.
5th Dec.	Dilwara	S. and S. Africa via Mormugao and Seychelles

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons
6th December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single. Return.

1st class Rs. 690 — First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.

2nd class Rs. 510. — Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinohara	4626	16th Nov.	1st Dec
Rangoon Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
Tenshin Maru.	S. Ozaki. ..	4173	25th Dec	6th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru....	5812	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	3rd Dec.
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakagawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan. 17

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1.033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	99	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DABAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE AND KOWEIT.

S. S. BANDAI MARU, 3,227 tons, will sail on or about 30th November.

S.S. Asia Maru, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

FOR MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,602 tons, will sail on or about 10th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS DIRECT FROM KARACHI.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. FAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 5th December.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 10th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies in

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 95 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

TO ANXIOUS DEPOSITORS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
Unique Opportunity to Secure Brand New Safes.

AUCTION SALE, eleven Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes fitted with Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks and Secret Drawers.
SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 1st Dec. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Tosh and Coy., sell by Public Auction, Without Reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, a regular set of their well-known safes (Brand New), just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron "Tosh" safes fitted with Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box.
1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 28 by 28
1 Iron Safe 26 by 21 by 18.
2 Iron Safes 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
2 Iron Safes 18 by 15 by 15.
The above safes are on view.
NOTE:—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to me every ingredient of the requirements of an "Anxious Depositor", in the Great War Sale and Fete Auction Sale, "Tosh" had popular beddings. Any price paid for "Tosh" is Not Too High.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
SALE of Specially Selected Latest Artistic Designed Dining and Drawing Room Furniture by Well-known Makers, Very Rich Selected Seasoned Blackwood Carved Furniture, Full Compass Solid Iron Framed Sweet-toned 1 Ebonized Cottage Piano Imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., of London, Revolving Roll Top Master Key Office, Table, Rich Hand Painted Vases, Rich Ornaments, Rich Seasoned Wood Bed Room Single and Double Almyrahs, English Cushioned Cane Furniture, Platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., etc.
TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 1st Dec. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (where all the furniture has been arranged for sale), the specially selected latest artistic designed furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, dinner waggons, meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich book cases, rich water colour pictures, English designed master key revolving roll top office, tables, free compass, solid iron framed sweettoned grand ebonized cottage piano, by "Nenvemer" Berlin, imported by Messrs. Thomas Fox and Co., of London, rich brass stands, rich teapoys, specially selected seasoned Blackwood Indian carved furniture such as lady's davenports carved on elephant head, rich revolving carved tea table, carved centre table, carved jardineer, stands, very rich season teakwood double and single bedroom, almyrahs, cloth and gown press dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing washing tables, English cushioned verandah cane furniture, rich double and single beds, Hink's lamps, oscillating electric fan camera, rich glass and porcelain ware, rich platedware, motor car tyres, etc., etc., the property of R. V. Symons, Esq., Chief Superintending Engineer, G. I. P. Railway including that of others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

TO HOTELS, BARS, CLUBS, AND MERCHANTS.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 8th day of December 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the above date at their sale rooms on account of the concerned.
100 cases English Beer.
Will be offered in small lots to suit all.

TO PLUMBERS, HOUSE CONTRACTORS, AND HOUSE OWNERS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th day of December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned under instructions from the Bank concerned.
800 Cast Iron Rain Water Pipes; sizes 2, 2½ and 4 inches.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL ORNAMENTS AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of Mr. Kanji Mowji Dwivedi proving executor of the last will and testament and codicil of the late Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahooji, widow of the late Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Gridhariji Maharaj, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th and THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day the ornaments belonging to the estate of the abovenamed Goswamini Shri Vahooji Maharani comprising valuable pearl bangles, pearl bracelets of five rows, valuable ear ornaments, enamelled and set with pearl and diamonds, wristlets set with five rows of pearls and with brilliants, pearl necklaces, pearl ear and nose ornaments, bunches of pearls, valuable diamonds bangles, gold enamelled bracelets set with diamonds and clusters of pearls gold enamelled and diamonds studded hand ornaments, one gold enamelled hair ornament set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, gold enamelled and brilliant set armlet, a valuable necklace of emeralds, besides many other articles made of gold and set with precious stones.
The ornaments will be on view two days before the sale.
A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance will be paid and the articles taken delivery of next day of the sale. Other conditions will be notified at the time of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to Rajahs, Nawabs, Princes and Gentlemen to purchase Artistic Articles to Decorate their Halls and Drawing Rooms and also Good Museums.
GRAND AUCTION SALE of very valuable rare and especially selected Artistic Colored Marble, Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Figures, and Onix Marble of various Pedestals, Life Size Coloured and White Marble, Hall Figures, specially made by well-known Artist, and also very Rich Coffee Set, Real Venetian Glass Vases, Gold Gilted Electric Hall Figures, etc., etc.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THIS DAY, the 4th December, 1916, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction in the shop lately occupied by Sincere Watch Co., near the End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort, (as the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale), by order of the concerned the valuable, rare and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, artistic hall figures, and onix marble of various pedestals, life size coloured and white marble hall figures specially made by well known artists, and also very rich gold coffee sets, real Venetian glass vases and gold and electric hall figures, etc., also a few pieces furniture such as drawing room suites, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, glass fronted book cases, marble top tables teapoys, etc.
NOTE.—We recommend to the public to view, the same as they are very rare and choice articles.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, sideboards by Dewji Canji, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Dewji Canji, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and bookpress, large screens, flower vases, Singer sewing machine, Remington typewriter, marble top tables, teapoys, hatstand, easy chairs, book cases, two Jost fans, iron double safe, meatsafes, cane chairs, bath room carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mr. Leefe, Esq., and others.
The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured cotton goods, etc.
By order of the offices concerned and account and risk of the concerned. One about 500 gross black Italian nut buttons.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landau, in order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin shigram in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE TYRES.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, by Public Auction, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Bullee and Co. Importers and Exporters and on account and risk of Messrs. C. C. Patel and Sons, Harness merchants of Bhindi Bazaar, the following:—
3 cases of carriage rubber tyres 82 rolls in each whale Brand from Avon India Rubber Co., London, section A.A., B.B. DD.EE. 102.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BAGS STARCH MAIZE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Nixon and Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Dock No. 12 shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s. s. "City of York."
80 bags Starch Maize (Farrina).
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION OF 50 CASES HUNTLEY PALMER BISCUITS.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their godown order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Gourgi Yusuf Sons the following goods just arrived by s. s. "Morvada."
50 cases Huntley Palmer Biscuits (Assorted Beurre) in ½ lb. Packets.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. "DAILY QUOTATION SHEETS" supplied at Rs. 6 per annum, Post free. Great attention afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits received with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and other securities.
Life and Fire Insurance, effected in first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY."
Telephone No. 2569.
31, Human Street, Fort.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

FRENCH CLASS of J. N. SHOPKEEPER, Officer d'Academie, etc., for boys and girls. Weak students successfully coached up for the ensuing Matric Exam. c/o. Esplanade High School, Fort. 6125

INSURANCE.

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced agents to represent INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., in all important towns in Bombay Presidency on monthly allowance varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 besides a consolidated travelling allowance and liberal commission on business introduced. Monthly business guarantee not needed, yearly guarantee will do. The selected candidates shall have to furnish reliable personal security. Apply immediately with full particulars of past and present occupation to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 810

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED—Young, English-knowning Parsi, as RENT COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR. Pay Rs. 40. Cash security Rs. 500. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6143

WANTED—PERMANENT TALLY CLERKS. Those who understand loading and discharging of ships and can take full charge of the ship need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6133

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE as 1st ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60. State second language and voluntary subjects. Apply to the Undersigned.

Ankleswar Municipal Office,
November, 1916.

N. N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman, M. School Board, Ankleswar. 6099

SALLE FRANCAISE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, just back from France after fulfilling his military duties, resumes charge of the FRENCH ROOM, now opened to members on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 6 to 8 p.m.:—conversational practice, lectures, lending library musical and theatrical evenings, membership of the Alliance Francaise de Paris and of the Touring Club de France.

On SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 6 p.m., a meeting open to non-members will be held, presided over by MONSIEUR H. MARTIN, CONSUL FOR FRANCE, who will distribute a number of medals offered by the Alliance Francaise of Paris to the devoted and disinterested French Room workers. A short programme of music and recitations has also been arranged.

FOR SALE

STEAM ENGINE, 31 H.P., latest, with boiler and with or without Pump, all new. CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 6148

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 660/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1063

FOR SALE—GREY WALER HORSE and DOG CART with set of new harness. The turnout complete Rs. 600 can be inspected at any time by appointment. Apply to Box No. 385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6138

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FINE DECENT TURNOUT on monthly hire. Also we buy and sell second-hand Carriages on favourable terms. COLABA LIVERY Co., Colaba. 6151

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICES

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITERS for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL and the GREEN'S RESTAURANT, Bombay. Apply immediately to the GENERAL MANAGER. 6142

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of making extension and addition to the Building at Girgaon Back Road, will be received by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th December, 1916.

Forms of tender can be had from, and plans, specifications of work &c., can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M. S. A. &c. (Lon.)
Architects &c.

7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 30th November, 1916.
6144

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE Liquidators' Offices have been removed as from this date to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.'s Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SASSOON DAVID.
W. TURNER GREEN.
Bombay, 30th November, 1916. 6154

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WG. CO., LTD.,
(in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Company's office at Broach on SUNDAY, the 10th day of December, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the business mentioned in the notice, dated the 15th October, 1916.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
BHUPENESWARGIRJI MAHESHGIRJI,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 17-11-1916. 6153

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of November 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be deleted and in its place the following article shall be substituted:—

Every Shareholder not disqualified by the preceding article or article No. 24, and who has been duly registered for three months previous to the General Meeting shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Company and shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him."

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS.
Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1916. 6146

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE hereby give notice to all concerned that we the undersigned had entered into partnership with Messrs. CHHAGANLAL HIRJI and Mr. MUKUNDRAI PANDURANG in separate two concerns, one to carry on the importing business on commission in the name and style of Messrs. C. and M. SHAW & Co. and the other to carry on shop business in piece goods in the name and style of Messrs. POPATLAL MANILAL & Co., in Gopal Gully Mulji Jetha Market. Now owing to reasons let known to the parties concerned, the abovementioned two concerns stand as dissolved between the parties and any transaction or dealing of whatsoever nature with any of the abovementioned working partners of the said two concerns in the names of the above firms shall be done at the risk of the parties so dealing with them and the undersigned shall not be responsible for any such transaction or dealings.

Bombay, 27th November, 1916.
POPATLAL MANILAL.
6112

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERENCE, ORDINARY AND DEFERRED SHARE CAPITAL.

1. NOTICE is hereby given that at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 28th November, 1916, it was resolved: (a) to pay a dividend on the Preference Shares for the period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1916, at the rate of Rs. 8-7-0 nett per share, that is, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, on the paid up Capital to the holders whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 15th November, 1916.

(b) to pay a dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1916, at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 per share, that is, at 15 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the paid up Capital to the holders whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 15th November, 1916.

(c) to pay a dividend on the Deferred Shares for the period of twelve months ending 30th June, 1916, at the rate of Rs. 54-2-8 per share, that is, at 180½ per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, on the paid up Capital to the holders whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 15th November, 1916.

2. Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders after Wednesday the 6th December, 1916, and the dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, on and after Monday, the 11th December, 1916, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd
Bombay, 29th November, 1916. 6145

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Teak and Blackwood Screens, Soiled Linen Basket, Single Iron and Mahoganised Cots, Writing and Dressing Tables, Pictures, Wall Plates, Spring Mattress, Looseleaf Album, Filters with Stand, Knife Machine, Oscillating Fan Plates, Gas and Kerosine Stoves and Lamps, Flower Vases, etc. Dealers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 7th November, 1916. 5854

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S PREMIER THEATRE
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.
Bandman Varieties! Bandman Varieties!

FRANK WILLATS
and
LOTTIE POOLE
in their merry Potted Revue
"BITES AND PIECES"

"THE CHILDREN'S DOCTOR"
An Extraordinary Problem Play
in 2 acts with a fine cast of
PATHE'S CINEMA STARS.

French Official War Films.
"CHASING A SUBMARINE"
Unique pictures showing how the French Navy deal with theHun Submarines.

"MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"
featuring the popular comedian,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Popular Prices Rs. 3 to 4 annas

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Bombay's Leading Theatre.
Gen. Manager. JAMES McGRATH.
COMMENCING 11th DECEMBER.
The Greatest Film in History.
THE BATTLE
OF THE
SOMME
H. M. GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS.
Sole Director for the East: M. E. Bandman

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE
HAND OF FATMA
Featuring the beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET.
See the torpedoing of the cunard liner
LUSITANIA
by the modern naval pirates.
and get some idea of the sufferings of those on board the P. & O. Liner s.s.
ARABIA
torpedoed in the Mediterranean.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-45.
USUAL HALF RATES.

AMUSEMENTS

BIGGEST OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000 GIVEN AWAY.
OUR SENSATIONAL SERIAL "THE RUNAWAY JUNE"
"Runaway June's" smashing success to overpower her husband.
A tremendous feat of tact-tics.
Greatest sensational adventures of a lady
The greatest confusion of like features of
A Detective and "A Man of Mystery"
"RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE" "RUNAWAY JUNE"
A highly Interesting and Instructive Serial, teaching the future walks of life.
A SERIAL FOR A SOCIETY.
Splendid specimen of the art of double exposure produced by
WORLD-FAMED "RELIANCE."
Specially for
THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—COMMENCING 7—8-45—10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1 As. 8, 4 AND 2.

THE
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND
WILL BE HELD
IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
FRIDAY, 1st December, 1916
at 5-15 p.m.
HER EXCELLENCY THE
LADY WILLINGDON
will preside.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY
QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT CINEMA BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10.
'HER INNOCENCE REWARDED.'
A lazy and wicked employee in a gold mine threatens to ruin his manager, who narrowly escapes with his life. There are many exciting adventures, but finally the hero discovers more gold, and his brave daughter marries the man who loves her.
"HONOUR THY FATHER."
A girl is left her father's estate but she may not sell it. Her mother is in need of money and plots to force her to supply it, but she will not disobey her parents last request.
"THE GALLANT FLAG."
A romantic story of the American Civil War in which a brave girl cares for a wounded soldier of the opposite side and, after the war, marries him.
"TINY TOM AS DOMESTIC HELP"
A tiny boy acts as butler to a rich family. He is a cheeky lad and on reading the secrets of his master and mistress he makes them his slaves.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT WAR SALE,
CINEMA MATINEE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)
AT 4 P.M.
The Strongest and most interesting programme, comprising the following:—
"ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS."
"CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
"MUGHLY MARRIED"
"POTTS BUNGLES AGAIN"
"FOOL'S GOLD."
"HIS WOODEN LEG"
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO'S.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
Commediene.
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
The Girl with a voice.
CHARLOTTA
Dancer.
Intercepted by CINEMA.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

Except for some falls in the extreme south no rain of importance is reported. Temperature continues low in north-west India and high in north of the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions near Ceylon persist.

Forecast:—No important change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.893 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76.2 "
Dew Point.....	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.818 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 "
Minimum....do....do.....	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NE,NNW,NNE,E.WNW,NNW; N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	111 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	30	m 2 42	29 0	30	m 8 56	18 10
		2 46a	25 9		8 31a	17 6
Fri.	1	m 3 35	25 2	1	m 10 9	18 9
		3 54a	25 3		9 37a	18 5
Sat.	2	m 4 31	27 6	2	m 11 19	18 5
		5 12a	25 1		10 57a	19 7
Sun.	3	m 5 30	26 8	3	m 0 23a	17 10
		6 38a	25 5			
Mon.	4	m 6 32	26 2	4	m 0 31	20 3
		8 1a	26 1		1 19a	17 2
Tues.	5	m 7 36	25 11	5	m 1 47	20 6
		9 1a	27 0		2 8a	16 7
Wed.	6	m 8 35	25 10	6	m 2 51	20 5
		9 52a	27 1		3 52a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 30	(Thursday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 0m.
Dec. 1	(Friday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 2	(Saturday)	" 6h. 56m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 3	(Sunday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 4	(Monday)	" 6h. 57m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 5	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 1m
" 6	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	17th.,	11h. 8c.4m. p.m.
New Moon	"	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th November 1916 was 30.126 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at Surat and Indore and in defect elsewhere; day temperature is also below normal at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal. Local rain has fallen on the south Coromandel coast and in south Malabar. Temperature is in defect to the north of latitude 24 deg. N.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers elsewhere in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 30th of November 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Normal daily. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushir	...	...	...	..	..	..
Do. (29th Nov.)	71.7	54.6	56	..	0	—1.48
Jask	79.6	55.3	58	..	0	—0.32
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th Nov.)	79.7	62.9	61	..	0	—0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.4	44.5	62	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	74.8	32.4	62	..	0.01	—0.22
Lahore	74.3	37.3	59	..	0.02	—0.04
Hissar	77.4	40.2	54	..	0	..
Ambala	74.7	38.3	57	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	73.7	49.2	54	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.4	47.7	46	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	73.4	45.7	63	..	0.01	—0.14
Jhansi	75.6	45.0	64	..	0.78	0.67
Cawnpore	70.2	46.5	69	..	2.20	1.91
Allahabad	71.2	44.6	77	..	0.51	0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.5	39.4	65	..	0	—0.08
Karachi	77.9	56.0	60	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	73.8	40.8	66	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	76.5	41.1	51	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	79.4	50.4	59	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	69.3	50.4	11	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.6	48.9	42	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	79.0	62.4	72	..	0	0
Veraval	82.3	60.8	56	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	85.5	52.5	43	..	0	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para	87.8	55.2	60	..	0	—0.19
Surat	90.5	65.3	63	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	89.0	59.3	40	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	86.9	46.5	56	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	80.0	48.7	44	..	0	—0.15
Indore	81.0	58.3	85	..	0.86	0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	56.0	75	..	3.76	2.33
Saugor	78.4	52.0	58	..	0.32	—0.18
Hoshangabad	80.7	59.4	69	..	1.42	0.99
Khandwa	84.7	66.1	89	..	1.08	0.87
Akola	88.6	67.7	80	..	2.42	1.99
Amraoti	87.3	70.1	75	0.04	0.45	—0.08
Nagpur	86.9	66.3	66	..	2.56	1.88
Chanda	87.1	67.4	86	..	0.63	—0.14
Raipur	85.7	65.8	76	..	2.36	1.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	76.1	67	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	90.9	73.3	67	..	7.26	6.80
Marmugao	83.0	72.9	84	..	5.98	5.05
Karwar	87.4	70.2	89	..	8.46	6.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB... —						
Malegaon	85.6	68.0	89	..	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	?	64.8	78	..	0.65	0.15
Poona	85.8	66.3	90	..	1.91	1.09
Sholapur	88.6	65.6	75	..	8.28	7.39
Bijapur	82.5	62.3	84	..	9.47	8.58
Belgaum	81.1	62.5	78	..	10.67	9.29
Aurangabad	84.8	67.1	97	..	0.58	0.11
Nizamabad(Indur).	85.9	65.7	75	..	1.84	0.72
Hyderabad	78.5	65.6	84	..	2.44	1.56
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.5	73.0	82	..	4.75	1.96
Calicut	86.2	73.5	92	..	5.10	0.35
Cochin	84.7	71.7	87	0.06	4.41	—1.88
Colombo	83.2	73.6	93	..	0.53	—0.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	72.4	84	..	10.85	5.84
Bellary	86.3	66.6	77	..	2.17	0.81
Cuddapah	86.8	71.4	85	..	3.49	0.28
Madras	85.4	72.9	94	0.01	14.10	1.32
Bangalore	79.8	64.8	86	..	9.93	7.10
Coimbatore	83.8	66.6	72	..	5.36	2.17
Trichinopoly	86.3	74.1	75	..	1.39	—3.80
Negapatam	82.2	71.1	85	1.45	10.16	—5.23

A CHEMIST'S WARNING TO DYSPEPTICS.

DRUGS THAT DECEIVE.

"To the majority of sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia drugs are a curse instead of a blessing," remarked an eminent chemist recently. "The same might also be said of various artificial digestants. Pepsin, for instance, is widely used by dyspeptics. Now pepsin may be very valuable to the aged or to a person whose stomach is weak from long illness, but careful research has proved that in most cases of indigestion and dyspepsia the stomach is quite healthy and the digestive organs unimpaired—*the trouble is entirely due to acid in the stomach and consequent fermentation of the food contents.* Artificial digestants are, of course, useless in such cases, and I know of no drug which can be safely employed; but practically all chemists stock a simple antacid known as *bisurated* magnesia, and this, so far as I know, is the only preparation recommended by physicians and used in hospitals as an effective antacid and food corrective. I have taken *bisurated* magnesia myself and have recommended it to a great many people at different times and have never yet heard of a case where it has failed. Next time you experience pain after eating, with flushed face, heartburn, flatulence, etc., get some of this pure *bisurated* magnesia from your chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little warm or cold water. It will instantly neutralise the harmful acid and prevent all possibility of food fermenting in your stomach. But, whatever you do, avoid drugs, and also be sure you get the pure *bisurated* magnesia, for the market is flooded with crude mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, which in my opinion are likely to do more harm than good." 6147

What
The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods
In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months
For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes
Is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.
Free samples.

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In Press—
AUDIT PROGRAMMES
AND
REFERENCE
Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913.
Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.
Inspections invited.
Sold by
S. GOVIND & Co.,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

NUMBER OF FIRMS
in every trading line, successfully represented. Total *exemption* or partial *abatement* secured.
CURSONDAS & Co.,
F. L. A. A. etc., (London).
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
24, Elphinstone Circle.
Telephone No. 402.

A Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that
There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed.
KAMINIA OIL
(Registered.)
Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.
Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.
For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.
If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use also always.
Price per bottle, Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra, Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.
Write now, Do not delay.
Sole Agents:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 165, Jumma Musjid Market, BOMBAY

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,
Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.
Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.
Testimonia s are pouring in.
For particulars apply to—
S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI.
Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S. INDIA

Aswarin
REMAINING OF OUR JACKAL BRAND ASWAGANDHA WINE
THE MOST UPTO DATE NERVE TONIC FOR ALL KINDS OF DESILITY NERVE BREAK DOWN AND EXHAUSTION.
4 DRACHMAL BOTTLE POUND RS 3-8 TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS.
THE INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
81, HOGULKURIA, CALCUTTA. TEL:—"ZARZINA" CALCUTTA.

ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
Benares City.
DEAR SIRS,
Kindly send per V. P. another weeks' Asthma cure for Mr. Atkins. Please send it soon. He desires me to write and tell you that he already feels much better and has made not a single attack of Asthma now since he is taking your most valuable cure. it is a god-send. Mr. Atkins has suffered for over 30 years with Asthma and has tried all kinds of medicines but nothing did him any good but your medicine.
I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. ATKINS.
Ajmere.
Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, ,, ,, Spec. & for Exp. ..	500
,, ,, ,, ,, of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	..
2nd. Americans	12.08—33d.
Egyptian S. G. F.	20.25—1.0d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan.	20.48—13
.. Mar.	20.70—10
New Orleans 11 a.m. .. Jan.	20.08— 3
.. Mar.	20.36— 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28th.

Total Imports .. .. Discontinued

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
November	12.26
Nov.-Dec.	12.26
Dec.-Jan.	12.26
Jan.-Feb.	12.33
Feb.-Mar.	12.40
Mar.-Apl.	12.48
Apl.-May.	12.54 —8
May-June	12.62
June-July	12.62
July-Aug.	12.62
Aug.-Sept.	12.26
Sept-Oct.	11.65
Oct.-Nov.	11.50
Nov.-Dec.	11.40

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.
(Delayed in transmission.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
November	12.10
Nov.-Dec.	12.09 +1
Dec.-Jan.	12.09
Jan.-Feb.	12.17
Feb.-March	12.22 Unchgd.
March-April	12.30
April-May	12.35 +1
May-June	12.43 —2
June-July	12.43
July-Aug.	12.42— 1
Aug-Sept.	12.09— 4
Sept.-Oct.	11.58—12
Oct.-Nov.	11.40— 9
Nov.-Dec.	11.30—10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	20.00—80
March	19.85—75
May	19.90—75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8.39
,, ,, Fully Good	8.47
,, ,, Fine	8.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	8.89
,, ,, Fully Good	8.97
,, ,, Fine	9.25 —30
,, Broach Good	11.04
,, ,, Fully Good	11.22
,, ,, Fine	11.40
,, Scinde Good	8.29
,, ,, Fully Good	8.37
,, ,, Fine	8.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	32,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	73¾

New York, Nov. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,006
Futures at New York January	20.39+ 9
,, ,, March	20.68+ 8
Spot Cotton at New York	20.45+19
,, New Orleans	20.25—19
Futures at New Orleans January	19.94+ 8
,, March	20.24+ 9

New York and New Orleans Markets closed to-morrow.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 28th

Bar Silver Spot	35 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quieter—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
,, 7 day market loans	4⅛

London, Nov. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
Consols 2½%	00

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Nov. 28th.

TRANSFERS IMMEDIATE:

On Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.
,, Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 }

TRANSFERS DEFERRED:

On Bombay Rs. 10,42,000 @ 1-4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 29th.

5% 1925—1928	£83¼
4½% 1925—1945	£95¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 28th.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Quoted.	111
Tone—Quieter.	

London, Nov. 29th.

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Buyers	109
Linseed Afloat	266,000

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ..	25
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. ..	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27/9
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ..	28
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb ..	28/1

"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.
Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.
Sample at Ans. 6.
SOLE IMPORTERS
The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 30th.

DESCRIPTION.	DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach, Good M.G.	..	..	443	..
Broach, Fine M.G.	..	454	..	New
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	344	..	..	338/45
Bengal, Fine M.G.	353	..	..	350/60
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Kham, Akola Fine M.G.	415	..	..	405/15
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	410/20
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	425/35
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandelsh, Fine M.G.	396	..	..	380/90
Khandelsh, F.G. M.G.	376	..	..	380/90
Khandwa Sanawad F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	380/10
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Matlia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sawlipned Dharwar Good	..	..	..	405/15
Coompta, Good M.G.	..	..	..	433/45
Westerns, Good M.G.	..	..	..	415/25
Westerns, Good H.G.	..	..	..	400/10

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 30th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Mail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-80	41 0 0	6 12 0
,, White Cawnpore 76-80 ..	41 0 0	6 12 0
,, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Brown Cawnpore ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 14 0	11 5 0
,, Brown Thin	10 10 0	11 1 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	10 0 0
,, Gujar 75-25	46 0 0	9 8 0
,, Black	39 0 0	....
,, Gujar 50-50	44 0 0	9 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowa	30 0 0	4 10 0
Arandia	38 8 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 11 0
Linseed May	12 2 0
Teaseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	10 0 0
,, Gujar 75-25 Dec./Jan. ..	9 8 0
,, Gujar 50-50 Dec./Jan. ..	9 0 0

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Colaba, 30th November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	362	356	344	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	370	357	346	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	367	354	342	.Ready New Crop
	370	357	345	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	410	385	.Ready New Crop
	..	394	372	..1/25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M. G.) G.S.	..	..	400	.Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	420	.Ready new Crop
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	416	401	.Ready New Crop
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	415	403	.Ready New Crop
	..	415	400	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	420	405	..Ready new crop
	..	418	393	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Jangaum (M.G.)	..	423	403	..Ready new crop
	..	416	4 1	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	427	412	..Ready new crop
	..	420	405	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	430	415	..Ready new crop
	..	429	414	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Warora Mgaut (M.G.)	..	434	419	..Ready new crop
	..	430	415	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	402	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	440 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	408	388	..Ready new crop
	..	390	378	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	430 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	425 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	440 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	440 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	435 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	445 Ready old crop
	..	..	..	460 April/May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	450 Ready old crop April/May

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The Cotton Mill shares showed further advancement in prices to-day and business was done at better rates. The closing tone was healthy.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood a bit weak.

Cement Companies shares continue to remain brisk. Manganese shares kept quiet.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids improved to Rs. 540.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 645 to Rs. 660, Standards between Rs. 1,272½ to Rs. 1,280, Madhavji between Rs. 1,575 to Rs. 1,600 and Central India from Rs. 2,275 to Rs. 2,310.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,720, Simplex jumped to Rs. 635.

Currimbhai advanced to Rs. 337½, Crescent at Rs. 217½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 415, and Indian Bleachings to Rs. 275.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 345.

Katni Cement Co., shares improved to Rs. 325 and Indian Cement to Rs. 400.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 327½ but closed at Rs. 322½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,225.

Century Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 335.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 106.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 76.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 90 and Warrants at Rs. 91.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week ending 28th November 1916, in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Standing crops were generally in good condition but slightly damaged by rain in parts of Belgaum and Kolhapur, three talukas of Poona and two of Dharwar while serious damage has been caused by excessive rain in Bijapur. Crops were withering in two talukas of Kaira. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Kaira and Panch Mahals. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30th.

Georgios	Perivolams	Salonica, Nov. 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov 30th.

Bloemfontein	Dormond	Calcutta, etc.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday

Bombay Maru	Shinchara	Kobe, etc
Pundit	Bullen	Angerhead (for order)

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Khyber	for	London
,,	Georgios	for	Genoa, etc.
,,	Scinde	for	Liverpool, etc.
,,	Upada	for	Calcutta, etc.

*To arrive.

Nov. 30.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:— The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 29th instant.

S. S. Georgios:—The steamer Georgios, 1,871 tons, Captain T. Perivolams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Salonika, which port she had left on the 10th instant, with ballast.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,102 tons, Captain S. Shinohara, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Moji, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Pundit:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain B. H. Bullen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Angerhead (for order), with a general cargo.

Thursday, 30th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Achlibster	Gastle	W. & A. G. & Co
D. E Ellawood	Neville	T. M. & Co
F. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
M. Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Tella		T. M. & Co
O. Singapcrean	Saunderson	J. M. & Co
Q. Zayani		H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Irrawada	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Indo Maru	Tashiro	N. M. K. Kaisha
4 Bandai Maru		M. M. Shirazi
5 Hellview		King King & Co
6 Palamcotta	Galgey	M. M. & Co
7 Atska Maru	Jabsen	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Bloomfontein		W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Pundit		T. M. & Co
15 Bahrein		T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Baywert	Clyde	Bire, & Co
11 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
12 Marvadn	Farquherson	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bluppl
Fultala	Daggo	T. M. & Co
Georg is	Perivolms	L'Dregfus Co
Hild	Senderson	F. F. C. & Co
Lensata	Karibaila	
Lela	Tensen	T. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Maur	Swan	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Phramang	Nicol	M. M. Shirazi
Roosa	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielson	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannesen	B. S. Shirazee
Skuna	Saunders	Ewart Latham & Co
Yetorofu Maru	Hirata	Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 30.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 7,820 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 6,003 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,001 cwts. groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SPAIN VIA MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,014 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 225 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 8,500 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,004 cwts. niger seed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts. rape seed, Volkart Brothers; 4,001 cwts. rape seed, M. B Kaisha.

Morwada (s) 440 cwts. kismiss, R. Damji and Co.; 4 pots palmarosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Achlibster (s) 3,460 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,550 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellalwood (s) 500 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 291 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 198 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 14 bales wool, M. Laxminarayan; 25 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bade and Sons; 200 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.; 1,481 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales wool, E. Mahomed and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Tela (s) 52 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tela (s) 4 pots palmarosa oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru (s) 63 cwts. sandalwood, V. K. Khimji and Co.; 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 lbs. cardamoms, S. Karimbhoy.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 30.

S. S. Palamcotta, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—2 tins pearls, 20 bundles specie, 7 bags indigo, 1,424 bags rice, 50 bags white gram, 2 cases cotton sewing thread, 12 packages piece-goods, 2,584 bgs red oxide, 75 bags bajree, 70 bags kismiss, 90 cases raisins, 5 bags apricots, 5 cases grapes, 12 bundles jethimuth, 4 cases gum, 65 numbers horses, 3 cases skins, 10 cases 1,376 bags 1,747 baskets dates.

S. S. Bloemfontein, from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—68 cases oil cloth, 41 cases autos and parts, 28 barrels 6 cases aniline salt, 133 cases cigarettes, 121 kegs 19 cases 1 drum aniline dye, 5 barrels 4 casks sugar of lead, 3 cases motor cycles, 5 barrels petroleum, 1 case tyres, 1 case toasters, 25 cases grapenuts, 5 cases figs, 8 cases 76 packages drugs, 657 cases 75 barrels grease, 15 barrels wax, 15 cases cotton drill, 4,722 barrels 1,030 cases lubricating oil, 160 cylinders 3 drums ammonia, 2 bales cotton domestics, 5 cases bottles, 12 cases shoes, 250 cases 1,000 kegs nails, 249 cases paper, 4,000 cases sterilized milk, 6 cases leather, 1 case leather belting, 10 barrels lantern globes, 99 cases auto accessories.

Vafiadis & Co Cigarettes

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I was a wreck. I sent for medicines from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. Through despair and disappointment I began to prefer death to life. In July, 1901, I undertook a very dreary journey to Khatmandoo in Nepal, where I put up in a *caravan-serai*. Adjoining to my room there was a hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness.

He gave me two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome. The full course of treatment for 21 days gave me a manly vigour. After my mission was over I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases, and every kind of general physical debility.

Price: 1 Phial of Liniment, Rs. 2-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 box of Pills, Rs. 1-8, excluding postal expenses, *i.e.*, As. 5.
Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and 3 boxes of Pills.
Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial ingredients.

NOTE.—On the receipt of a solemn statement on oath that the medicine has *absolutely failed* in its efficacy the price shall be faithfully refunded.

All communications, *to avoid* unnecessary delay, should be done either in English or Urdu and addressed to:—

S. G. AHMAD,
PIR GILANIAN,
Lahore (Punjab).
No. 55

A CERTIFICATE WORTH
Rs. 1,00,000,

which has recently been awarded by respectable men who have testified to the efficacy of this unique medicine after testing its infallible healing power upon two of the most hopeless cases, is as follows:—

The unique medicine of Sheikh Gulam Ahmad Mohalla Pir Gillianian, proved a wonderful cure. Its healing powers are matchless. By way of trial we caused two patients to submit to his full course of treatment who, on account of multifarious complicated diseases, despaired of their lives, and whose deplorable condition in spite of various medical treatment gone through during six and eight years respectively, had not improved them a whit, but on the other hand their ailments had aggravated in severity and their general health had suffered a gradual break-down.

IT WAS REALLY.

A CASE OF GREAT ECSTACY

that Sheikh Gulam Ahmed's unique treatment for 21 days completely recovered both the patients. This peerless medicine produced highly satisfactory and commendable results which surpassed all hopes. The patients who were always weak and depressed in spirits are now stout and buoyant. In recognition of his munificient offices we presented to him the paltry sum of Rs. 50, together with a letter of thanks and this certificate. We

STRONGLY RECOMMEND

this cure to all those luckless creatures who are suffering from nervous break-down.

ATTESTORS

Moulvi Gulam Mohy-ud-Din, LL.B., Ch. Rahmat Ellahi, B.A.; M. Gulam Mustafa, B.A., LL.B.; M. Muti Ullah, B.A.; Hasan Din, B.A., LL.B.; B. Sirdar Mohamed.

FOR MEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTH!
American "MIZPAH" Make

STRONG ALL LASTIC
COMFORTABLE VENTILATING PERFECT FIT

Supporter No. 44.

Has earned the entire satisfaction of Thousands, because of its unique merits.

Self-adjusting and perfect anatomical fit; No buttons, buckles hooks, snap fasteners or metal of any kind to corrode or hurt the flesh; CAN BE BOILED TO CLEANSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE RUBBER* Invaluable for Cricketers, Swimmers, Riders as well as for ordinary wear.

Made regularly in 3 sizes:	Prices slightly altered.
SMALL to fit a waist measure 22 to 27 in.	Rs 2-2 with 5 inches
MEDIUM to fit a waist measure 28 to 33 in.	,, 2-4 Br ad Belt
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

ALSHAN SHILU WEG *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. A. Madan, Additional Sessions Judge of Kolaba.

The accused was charged with killing his wife by striking her with an axe and a sickle and was convicted and sentenced to death under section 308 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—It appeared that the accused Alshan, who who a Christian, was staying with his wife at Korlai in the Kolaba District. He and his wife had not been getting on well together. They had a quarrel the day before the alleged murder took place, and as a consequence, the accused left the house, and spent that night and the following day in the jungle. He returned before sunset, but his wife would not talk to him. She, however, gave him his meal through her daughter. Then they all went to bed. The accused at night took up an axe and struck his wife who was sleeping, inflicting severe wounds on her head. The daughter, a girl of about 11, then awoke, and going to the door, shouted out that her mother was being killed by her father. Her shouts brought pepole there, who arrested the accused and tied him with a rope. The woman had expired in the meantime.

The accused made three different confessions before the lower courts. Before the First Class Magistrate of Alibag he stated that he was possessed by the devil and that under his influence he killed the wife with the axe, and that afterwards taking the sickle which was near her pillow, touched her neck with it. Before the committing Magistrate, the accused stuck to his confession, but added that he was off his head when he committed the act. Before the Judge also he made a similar statement, but stated that he was not in his proper senses, on account of a quarrel he had with his wife the previous day. Then he said it was his "karma," i.e., it was destined to take place.

As regards the sentence, the Sessions Judge observed that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case which would justify him in abstaining from passing the extreme penalty of law on the accused. The act had been deliberate.

Their Lordships after considering the facts of the case and the circumstances under which the murder took place, committed the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. As the act was done in the excited state of anger, the ends of justice would be satisfied by inflicting the lower sentence provided by law.

Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

A MORTGAGE SUIT.

EXECUTION OF DEED NOT PROVED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

FATMA BEGUM & OTHERS,—Appellants *v.* ISMAIL HAJI ALLARAKHIA & OTHERS,—Respondents.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman. The facts of the case appear from the judgment of the Appeal Court given below:—

This is an appeal from a decree nisi of Mr. Justice Beaman for the sale of four immoveable properties in Bombay comprised in a mortgage deed of the 5th March 1875.

The ground of the appeal is that the execution of the mortgage deed has not been proved. It purports to have been executed by the mortgagor Saley bin Oomer Burruck Jung Bahadur by the attorney Shaikh Syed bin Ali and by the mortgagee Saedick Haji Allarakhia. The attestation clause was as follows: "Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Salay bin Oomer Burruck Jung Bahdhur and Saedick Haji Allarkhia in the presence of C. A. Winter, Solicitor, Bombay, Dinanath Babajee, his clerk." Neither of the executing parties are living and neither of the witnesses has been called. There is much suspicion attaching to the alleged mortgage all of which is concisely stated by the learned judge in his judgment on the rehearing after the defendants' evidence on commission had been recorded. The learned judge, however, observes "that some person undoubtedly did execute this deed and represent himself to be the agent of Burruck Jung and it seems to me impossible that an attorney of the experience and standing of Mr. Winter should have attested such an instrument professing to be the mortgage-deed of his client without being thoroughly satisfied that the ostensible agent was in fact Burruck Jung's Bombay agent, and the whole transaction in order."

The fact in issue for the decision of the court is whether Shaikh Syed bin Ally had at the date of the deed the authority of Burruck Jung to execute the mortgage. It might reasonably be expected that if Burruck Jung had constituted Sheikh Syed bin Ally his attorney to mortgage his Bombay properties some proof of the existence of a power of attorney would be forthcoming. The plaintiff says both that he did and did not see the power of attorney and the learned judge thought that the plaintiff knew nothing at all about the mortgage and was unable to give a true account of the circumstances attending its execution. The plaintiff states that Mr. Winter is dead. It is not stated that Dinanath Babajee is dead not that any attempt has been made to obtain evidence from the office of Mr. Winter's successors of the execution of a power of attorney in favour of Sheikh Syed bin Ally. Even if such a power of attorney were shown to have existed there would be no presumption that it authorised Sheikh Syed who is described as a merchant of Hyderabad to execute a mortgage of Bombay property for Burruck Jung. It is in fact proved that Burruck Jung had another general agent in Bombay.

The statement that Mr. Winter is dead, is demonstrably false. It is well-known in Bombay that he has for some years been chairman of the Nizam State Railway, the head office of which is in London. This appears in the "Times of India" calendar a standard book of reference in Bombay and we have been furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Co. with the directors' report of the Nizam State Railway dated March 1916 in which Mr. Winter is shown to be still chairman of the company.

This is not therefore a case in which a statement by Mr. Winter (who could have been examined on interrogatory in London) would be admissible under section 32 of the Evidence Act. There is however, no statement by Mr. Winter as to the authority of Sheikh Syed Ally. Even if there were such a statement the Court could not accept the opinion of Mr. Winter as to the scope of the power of attorney for that would be the question for the court's decision if the power were forthcoming.

The learned judge refers to Mr. Winter as being in 1875 one of the leading attorneys of Bombay. The records of this court show that Mr. Winter was admitted as an attorney in 1867 and in 1875 was junior partner in the firm of Keir, Prescott and Winter. Without any disrespect for Mr. Winter we are unable to accept his opinion, if his attestation imports an opinion, on the power of atortney as infallible. We, therefore, find that due execution of the mortgage deed by or on behalf of Burruck Jung is not proved.

We reverse the decree and dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Strangman appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Weldon appeared for the respondents.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER OF BROTHER-IN-LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp & a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v. MAHOMED BAKER ABDUL RAHIMAN.

The accused, a Mahomedan was charged with committing the murder of one Husein Gulam Nabi (his wife's brother) by stabbing him with a knife on the 22nd of October at about 9-30 p.m. on the "otla" of a tea-shop at Morland Road, Byculla.

Mr. D. B. Binning with Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Tyabji defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was married to the sister of the deceased some four years ago. The accused lived with his wife Fatmabi happily for 2 or 2½ years. But there were constant quarrels as Fatmabi, the wife of the accused was charged with theft of ornaments by her mother-in-law and sister-in-law. In consequence of the quarrels she went and stayed with her mother and brother. One Mahomed Usuf Sardar was approached by the mother to persuade the accused to take back Fatmabi or divorce her But Mahomed Usuf was not able to do anything in the matter. Ultimately the deceased went to find out the accused but he did not find him at his place, and he made some remarks which were repeated to the accused by some one. The deceased returned again to see the accused and hot words passed between them. In the afternoon of that day the deceased took tea at a tea-shop at 3 p.m. and slept on the "otla" of that shop. At about 9 p.m. the accused approached him and stabbed him with a knife. There was one eye-witness of this occurence; other persons came immediately to the scene and saw the accused who boasted to them that he had killed the deceased. It was fair to say that the accused was worse for liquor but counsel said that drunkenness was no excuse for a crime unless the drink was administered to him against his will.

Evidence was being led for the prosecution when the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1107-16.—Ard H D & Co., Parashram Pandoorang Mahtre v. Narsondas Premji, Little & Co.

772-15—Captain & V. Sadick Haji Allarakhia v. Gool Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, & ors, Mulla & M.

576-16—S A Tyabji, Abdul Rahman bin Abdulla & ors v. Lakhshman Yenkoji & anr, Judah & S.

567-15—Madh K and Ch. Jamkurtelon, widow v Haji Essa Hali Abdul Shakhoor, Purmanand and Co.

751-07.—Ragh N & Co., Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathavnor & anr, Bhai K & G, Madh K & Ch.

401-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & L.

1031-13.—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand, a firm v. Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis & ors, Mansuklal & Co., D J Mantri.

740-14.—Madh K & Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas, & anr v. Badriprasad Tikaram, & ors, Bhim & Co., Ard H D & Co., Daph F & D, Part heard, 17-7-0.

1061-15.—Nanu H & Co., Gopikabai, widow v. Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar, & ors, Jam R & D, Ragh N & Co.

1323-15.—Shroff D & D, Bai Saraswati v. Mulji Bhimji & anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

210-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Laxumibai widow v Tokarsey Dewji, Motichand and D, Part heard.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji and anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

M J 1373-15—Mulla and M, May Stevenson v Edward Turner Stevenson.

SHORT CAUSES.

738-16.—Surajmal & Co., Bai Lalabai v. Keshowji Kuverji, Pocha & Co., Part heard, 16-11-16.

1070-16—Shamrao M and H Vithaldas Narandas Kothare and anr v Paranjpe Athley and Co a firm and anr, Pandia and Co.

1101-16—Motichand and D, Mokamchand Mulchand and ors v Pitamberdas Mohanlal and ors, Jehangir G and B.

LONG CAUSES.

738-16—Surajmal and Co. Bai Talabai v Modi v. Anandibai, widow & anr Ragh N & Co., Part heard, 15-7-15.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

473-15—Dubash and Co. Premji Kheraj a firm v Nanchand Valji, Raghavayya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm & anr v. Devidas Foolchand & Co., a firm Sham M & H.

1102-15—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v Amratlal Baldeodas and anr, Soondardas and Co.

391-14—Daplitary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddick v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G. Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co..

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D. Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit D and P.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jehangir M and Somji, Bhugwan Tudlock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS WORK IS OVER.

FOR JUDGMENT.

141-16—Little and Co, Trimbuck Dwarkanath v Mariambibi widow and ors, Mehta D and L.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

146-16—Wadia G and Co, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart and ors v Dadabhoy Nasserwanji Jehangirji Wadia, Bhimji and Co.

THE B. COM. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been very sorry to see the result of the motion in the Senate to make B. Com's. eligible to study for Law Degree, and I heartily share with them in their rightful indignation at being adjudged to be lacking in general culture.

I think, however, that the Senate is more sinned against than sinning, for though every Senator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of a course of studies for a degree like that of B. Com., still one must admit that it is very difficult to associate Culture with Commerce.

The fault, therefore, is of the Degree itself.

Why should the students of the Sydenham College be entitled only to the degree of B. Com. when they study in a College of Economics as well? It is very unfair specially for those who take up Higher Economics as their optional subject.

Sir, unless B. Com. is changed into B. Com. and Econ. or better still B. C. & E., the students of the Sydenham College will have a sort of Danaides' task before them to remove misunderstandings and prejudices.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF AN ARTS COLLEGE.

Bombay, 29th November, 1916.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—How very much far away the people here are from "the extraordinary sanitary advantages enjoyed by England",—to quote Professor Sir William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., may well be gauged from Major Hutchinson's Report on the sanitary administration of the Bombay Presidency just issued.

Whereas in the Bombay Presidency, as stated by the Sanitary Commissioner, "the smallpox mortality viz., 1,425 was the lowest recorded in the decenniel period," the Registrar-General of England in his last annual report states in the section dealing with smallpox mortality in England and Wales:—

"Smallpox—Four deaths were attributed to this disease, being six fewer than in 1913, and a lower number than that recorded for any previous year."

The reader can see at a glance what a long long way off we here are from the pinnacle of sanitary eminence attained by England and how urgent it is that the the improvement of slums and pestilential areas should be taken up "wholeheartedly and in right earnest."

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of Health for England and Wales, speaking in Parliament on the health of England (July 11th) observed that "the health of the country" has been "really most remarkable." There has been a "steady decrease" in enteric and cerebro-spinal disease. "Smallpox, which was at one time the cause of some alarm in the country, has now been satisfactorily dealt with, and there is no cause for anxiety at all now, no possibility of any raid by this terrible disease upon our people". And this he it noted when "vaccination in England has reached the lowest ebb on record."

Major Hutchinson, in his Report puffs vaccination but does not explain why smallpox should be so very prevalent in our midst, notwithstanding a century of vaccination, during the past 35 years of which period the operation has been compulsory, and why there is the extraordinary record of little smallpox in England with three million unvaccinated children. "The fact is" as Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P., says in the "Irish Times" "smallpox is a filth disease. Get rid of the filth and we get rid of the disease. But to suppose you can protect a body from disease by polluting it with the products of a filthy cattle eruption is contrary both to science and commonsense." [Dr. Jehangir, please note!] "The true protection against disease is health, and the true prophylactic against smallpox, as proved by history and experience, consists in personal and municipal cleanliness. No one could prove that vaccination had ever saved a single life, but the Registrar-General's statistics indisputably prove that a very great many lives have been sacrificed by it."—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

BOMBAY SALT DEPARTMENT.

A Bombay Government Resolution on the administration of the Salt Department states that during the year 1915-16 the Salt Department in the Presidency proper dealt with 135½ lakhs of maunds or 3 lakhs more than in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in expenditure, and the gross receipts are, with the exception of the figures for 1914-15, the highest attained since the reduction of the duty ten years ago, while the net profits amounted to Rs. 113½ lakhs, and were considerably above the average.

The amount of sea-salt manufactured during the year fell by over 15½ lakhs of maunds, a decrease of 14 per cent., which is attributed partly to the early onset of the rains which curtailed the manufacturing season and partly to a change in the method of calculating the quantity of salt in bulk. The operations of the Co-operative Society established amongst salt-owners on the Sanikatta works have again resulted in a considerable increase in output.

The figures of consumption of salt in the Presidency were on a very slightly lower level than in the previous year. The average selling prices show no very marked fluctuations.

Towards the close of the year the duty on salt was raised by four annas per Bengal maund. The results of this measure could not be judged during the period under report, but there is no probability that it will affect the tax-payer to any material extent. Final orders have not yet been passed upon the proposals for the amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

A CARPENTER CHEATED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Chaganlal Bhagwandas, "Hindu", was charged by Sub-Inspector Achuker with cheating Tarachand Sevakram, a carpenter, in respect of Rs. 160 which included a gold necklace worth Rs. 100.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant lives in Princess Street, and that he had a quarrel on the 18th November with his sister, and the accused advised him to frighten her by calling a Sub-Inspector of Police, who was his friend. The complainant assented to this proposal and the accused took him to a place at some distance from the Princess Street Police Station, and there pointed out to him a man as a Sub-Inspector and he asked him to pay him something. The complainant thereupon gave him Rs. 60 and the necklace for the Sub-Inspector and the accused went into the Police Station and came out by another door and disappeared. After some time the complainant found that he had been duped. The accused was, however, arrested in Surat while trying to sell the necklace. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Chapman charged Rustomji Behramji, a Parsi, and Khankhan Karimbux, a Mahomedan, with cheating Nusserwanji Dorabji Postmaster, a shroff in the National Bank of India, in respect of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 150. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for the complainant; Mr. J. B. Kapadia defended accused No. 1 and Mr. M. M. Desai accused No. 2.

A part of the complainant's version has already appeared in these columns. Continuing he said that after leaving Dhobi Talao the victoria was stopped near Chira Bazar so that he could borrow Rs. 200 from a friend of his, Mr. Dinshaw. As Mr. Dinshaw was not there, he again got into the victoria and on their way to the Portuguese Church at Girgaum the first accused got from him a promissory note for Rs. 1,600, written in pencil in favour of "Sub-Inspector Faiz Hussein" with the help of an electric torch. The accused put the note into his pocket. At the Portuguese Church the first accused asked what was the guarantee that he would pay Rs. 200 at his house and he told him to rely upon him. No. 1 asked for his watch and chain as surety, and when he refused, No. 1 accused took it out himself. He was then asked to pay gharry hire near the Grant Road Bridge; he was also asked to pay "Bhatta" to the prisoner, but accused No. 2 said Government would pay it. He was then allowed to get down near Tarachand's shop at Grant Road and No. 1 told him that the boy would be kept in the Chowki the whole night, and if Rs. 200 were not paid in half-an-hour, they would come in the morning, handcuff him, take him to the Chowki, disgrace him and would not release him even if Rs. 1,000 were paid.

The case was then adjourned.

A RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVER.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Vardon charged Shidu Kundia, a motor driver, with driving his motor car No. 3960, in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.

It was alleged that about 10-30 a.m. on the 28th November one Ramji Linguji and three others were going towards Kamatipura, when the accused, who was going towards Chowpatti, on seeing a motor car in front of him, started racing with it in a reckless fashion regardless of the pedestrian traffic on the road. The result was that on the Sandhurst Bridge the accused knocked down Ramji Linguji, causing him very severe injuries all over his body. It was further alleged that after this the accused ran into a mineral waters van, smashing it to pieces, his own car being also very considerably damaged.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate said that although he had been sending motorists to jail for rash driving the sentences inflicted by him, were not having a deterrent effect. It might be that the terms of imprisonment which he had been inflicting were not sufficiently severe to draw the attention of motor drivers. In this case the conduct of the accused had been particularly reprehensible inasmuch as he was indulging in the pastime of racing with another motor car. He (the Magistrate) had not tolerated this kind of conduct on the part even of drivers of hack victorias, and would not tolerate it for a moment among motor drivers. He sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and directed that his license be cancelled and declared him unfit for obtaining a license for two years.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Wnghow Ungnew and Liong Wo Ah Woi two Chinese carpenters, with possessing seventeen tolas of "chandul" and two tolas and a half of "madat" without a license. The accused were arrested on the 28th November at Bapti Road with the cocaine in their possession. The first accused pleaded guilty and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama, charged Mohidin Ismail, with being in possession of 1½ grains of cocaine without a license. It was stated for the prosecution that the Excise authorities received information that the accused was a cocaine dealer in Phull Gully and the house was raided by Mr. Cama on the night of Wednesday last. As soon as the accused saw Mr. Cama he bolted upstairs, threw a stocking which contained opium in the passage of the first floor, and ran up again to the third floor, whence he jumped from a corridor over a parapet wall onto the roof of the adjacent house. The accused was, however, arrested on the roof by the Excise authorities. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction

BOSPHORUS TUNNEL.

The "Talglische Rundschau" states that the German and Turkish authorities are considering the possibility of constructing a tunnel under the Bosphorus, linking up Europe and Asia. The works will be undertaken after the war on the completion of the Berlin-Bagdad Railway. The Turkish authorities favour the building of a large bridge, while German experts prefer a tunnel. Negotiations are proceeding.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Nov. 30.).

Mr. R. Barker to be Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Mr. W. Gilhespy retired.

Mr. Gopaldas Daulatram, LL.B., to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. W. H. Marston.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. M. S. Advani, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, LL.B., on relief by Mr. Balak Ram, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. E. E. Morris to be Superintendent of the Bombay City Police, with effect from the 21st October 1916, vice Mr. G. W. Walton, retired.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate upto one year with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days with effect from 1st instant with permission ot affix to his leave the Christmas Holidays.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave.

Mr. Subrao Venktesh Kulkarni to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

The Rev. C. R. Ryall, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th November 1916.

Temporary Lieutenant J. P. Canteenvalla, I.M.S., had also held charge of the office of Visiting Surgeon, Mahableshwar, from 25th August 1916 to 17th October 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.

Mr. S. S. Aivangar, A.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, East Khandesh District, vice the late Mr. F. R. Unwala.

Vice Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, I.S.O., retired, Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta to be First Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Motilal Ratanji Kothare to be Second Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. A. Nazareth, A.C.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Sukkur Barrage Project District, vice Mr. A. A. Musto, or until further orders.

(Continued from Column 6.)

consisting of Mr. Redmond, Sir Edward Carson, presided over by Lord Dunraven. The scheme put forward by Mr. O'Brien and by Lord Dunraven for Provincial Councils for the four provinces, charged with full control over all local interests in their respective provinces, would alay the present cirsis. Add to this an Irish executive triumvirate to deal with strictly national interests. The Irish Parliament Act must wait. The meddling in this world-war by House of Commons busybodies is folly enough at home. The meddling in it by a disaffected Parliament in Dublin would be sheer anarchy, and could only end in civil war. In the present hour nothing should count for patriotic Britons but the destruction of the forces of the Central Allies.

IRELAND AND GREECE.

THE GORDIAN KNOT.

Ireland is again the Gordian knot of British statesmanship, observes Mr. Frederic Harrison writing "The Times." Is Mr. Asquith destined to be a new Alexander? At this crisis the condition of Ireland is curiously like that of Greece. It is held in military occupation by British forces; part of the nation is assisting and is eager to support our arms; a larger part of the nation is in secret sympathy with our enemy, at least is anxious to embarrass us: the nominal and constitutional leaders, both Imperial and Parliamentary, are nervously striving (like King Constantine) to conciliate the disaffected and to avoid any direct action between broken factions. Each of these small nations is in a state of cryptic civil war. At this hour Greece and Ireland are alike a scandal to civilized humanity objects of malicious scorn to our enemy, of contemptuous pity to their well-wishers.

I am now, I believe, the oldest, if not the only, survivor of those English politicians who have worked in the cause of Irish nationalism for half a century. Partly Irish by descent myself, I was one of those who signed the Petition Mr. Bright presented to the House of Commons in 1867 for more favourable treatment of Irish prisoners. And in that year, 1867, all but 50 years ago, there was formed in my chambers in Lincoln's Inn an "Ireland Society," to secure four points; (1) Disestablishment of the Irish Church; (2) the settlement of the land question; (3) complete primary education; (4) grants to develop the resources of Ireland. Many years after our effort all these purposes were carried out by British Governments.

Our "Ireland Society" was founded nearly 20 years before Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. It was a plea for Irish Nationalism rather than for a Dublin Parliament. The only occasion when I consented to be a candidate for Parliament was at the election of 1886, when I was invited by members of the University of London to support Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy against Sir John Lubbock.

My purpose to-day is to protest against a stubborn adhesion to stale shibboleths, to the Home Rule Act, to Gladstonian traditions, to Liberal principles, and the omniscience and omnipotence of the House of Commons. For me, a veteran of Irish national hopes, all pre-war formulas and aims are swallowed up in the supreme crisis of saving our country from defeat and ruin. Every plan which strengthens us in war is right. Every plan which weakens our armies and our fleets is wrong. To prate about "principles," "precedents," "conscientious" shirking, is folly and treason. The "settlement of Ireland" must wait till the German horror has been lifted off the civilization of Europe. Whilst British forces keep order in an island seething with vague discontent, no great change is needed—or is possible. Let the Castle, and Viceroy, and Chief Secretary, and all other interference by the House of Commons go!

The ideal Government of Ireland just now would be an Irish executive triumvirate,

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Padsi: 22nd of Khordad, 1286.
Hindu: 6th of Margashirsh Shud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 5th of Safar, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.; Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon Dec. 9.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Social Service League Annual General Meeting, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bandarabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

P. & O. Company's steamer Khyber with the outward mails of November, 10th due at noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Meeting of the Parsi Community in honour of the late Sir Dinshaw Davar, Dadysheth's Fire Temple, 4-30 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment by Mahim Amateurs, Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, 6-30 p m.

Principal J. N. Fraser's address at General meeting of the Bombay Inter-collegiate Christian Students' Association Y.M.C.A., Student Branch, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

DECEMBER 12.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45 Cinema and Bandman Varieties.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	13 35	16 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 9
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 45
Madras Mail	6 30	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 15	7 0
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
Manmad Express	12 0	14 25
	Dep.	

Punjab Postal Express } On days of arrival
Calcutta do. do. } seven hours after
Madras do. do. } mail steamer is signalled.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Dec. 1.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Lance-Corpl. F. C. Spencer.

Riding School, Fort.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted this week end as follows:—Saturday afternoon "A" Troop and Recruits. Sunday morning "B" Troop. Train leaves Church Gate this Saturday afternoon, 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning, 6-35 a.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th November, has been postponed to Saturday, the 9th December.

The Training Programme and Camp Circular No. I are accordingly in force for dates in accordance with the above alteration.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Nov. 30.

No. 372—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 26th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant W. Grimshaw.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 373—Parades.

Friday, 1st, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. Section Gun drill.

Friday, 1st, 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Instructions in Scotts Sight.

Saturday, 2nd, 7 a.m. at Colaba, D. R. F. Class.

Saturday, 2nd, 4-45 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, B. C.'s staff, G. G. Cs., G. Cs., Layers, to prepare for action.

Saturday, 2nd, 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi, Battery drill 6in. B. L. C.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery Drill on Wednesdays, at 6 p.m.

No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Section on Saturdays, at 8 a.m.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

Will all members who have not replied to the post cards re. the Christmas Tree, forward their replies during the current week to enable the Committee to arrange details.

Sergeants' Mess:—There will be a meeting of Staff Sergeants and Sergeants at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, December 5th; all are requested to attend as matters affecting competitions, will be laid before the meeting.

E. E. Company Committee Meeting.—The above Committee will meet on Wednesday, the 6th proximo, at 7 p.m.

Rifles in future will be issued on Fridays and Saturdays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon and should be returned to Headquarters on following Mondays during same hours.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Dec. 1.

433—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Company during week ending December 2nd. Next for Duty "D" Company.

434—Company Field Training:—

Detail—Sunday, December 3rd, "H" Company.

Sunday, December 10th, "A," "B," "E" Companies.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station, at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

435—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Daily to December 9th, "F" Company (except on December 3rd).

December 11th to December, 16th Cadets.

437—Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following date:—

Monday, December 4th, the Attack.

438—Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

439—Parades.—The Adult Battalion will parade on Saturday, December 9th, at 5 p.m. Companies will fall-in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill order.

"A" Company.—To-day, Friday, December 1st, N. C. Officers and Non-exempted Reservists will parade at 6-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Preventive Uniform without arms.

"B" Company.—To-day, Friday, December 1st, morning no parade. Night March and Operations. Company fall-in at Mahim Station at 9 p.m. as strong as possible.

Details will be notified to members.

"C" Company.—Recruits, to-day, Friday, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Headquarters, to-day, Friday, at 7 a.m.

"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

"J" Company.—Tuesday, December 5th, Compulsory Company parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Kilts). Every man to attend. Recruits will fall-in with No. 1 Section.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 30.

1102—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 2nd December, 1916:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara—

Machine Gun parade, Saturday, at 5 p.m.

1103—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class Firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
for Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Juries are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning at 11-30 o'clock.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Morea which connected with the steamer Salsette, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived in London on Wednesday the 29th ultimo.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

THE SEVA SADAN.

Mr. B. N. Kanade has donated Rs. 2,000 in 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes in memory of his late mother Mrs. Sonabai Narayan Kanade, for the furtherance of Seva Sadan activities. The interest of this sum is to be utilised in awarding a scholarship of Rs. 35 per term to any deserving lady student of the Seva Sadan irrespective of caste and creed consideration who intends to duly qualify as a nurse.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union, Mr. A. R. Wadia, will deliver a lecture on "Life at Oxford and Cambridge" on Sunday next at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chawpati, (near Wilson College, when Mr. A. M. Kajiji, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Nazim, editor of the "Ittehad," will deliver a lecture on Ghalib, a great Indian Moslem poet, to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

HINDU WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Saraswatibai, a Hindu girl, aged nineteen years, residing with her husband, Ganpat Govind, a mill hand, and his mother at Chinchpokli. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased complained to her husband of being worried by his mother and insisted that he should part from his mother. The husband refused to do so. She was missed on Wednesday morning from home, and a search was made, when her body was recovered from a hot water tank of a mill about two hundred paces from the house.

The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TIRED OF LIFE.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S SUICIDE

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Shivbaran Gurudut, aged 28, a medical practitioner residing with his brother at Matunga. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday morning the body of the deceased was found lying on the rails near the Matunga Railway station, with his head severed from the body. Bhagwatidin Gurudut, a clerk in the Military Dead Letter Office, said his brother the deceased was tired of life as he was suffering from paralysis and was missed from his bed in the morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded

SOLDIER ENQUIRED FOR.

Would the soldier who is wounded in legs and is lying in a Bombay Hospital at present and is a nephew to Mr. John Hynd of Stirling Scotland, please communicate with 3619 Corpl. Den Steele, 1st Seaforth Highlanders Depot, Poona, from whom he will hear something to his advantage?

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the debate was resumed on the recommendations made by the Schools Committee for the medical inspection of children attending Municipal schools. Several amendments were moved, all of which were thrown out, and the Committee's recommendations were adopted.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik moved:

"That with reference to their Resolution dated the 11th October 1916, the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation approve of the proposals formulated by them for the medical inspection of Municipal school children."

The Committee had recommended one male inspector and one female inspectress on Rs. 150; and one sub-assistant surgeon and a nurse on Rs. 75 each.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the motion.

To this an amendment was moved by Dr. J. J. Cursetji to the effect that the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the undermentioned staff be employed permanently for the work:—

"Two Inspectors on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 *plus* Rs. 25 carriage allowance per mensem each; one Inspectress on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 plus Rs. 25 carriage allowance per mensem; two Sub-Assistant Surgeons as Assistants to the Inspectors on Rs. 50 to 75 *plus* Rs. 10 carriage allowance per mensem each; one nurse as Assistant to the Inspectress on Rs. 50 to 75 *plus* Rs. 10 carriage allowance per mensem Two peons on Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem each; provision of Rs. 25 per mensem for contingencies.

"That the Corporation approve of the Resolution of the School Committee to send intimations of the ailments discovered to the parents and the guardians with a suggestion that they may avail themselves of free treatment at the existing municipal dispensaries."

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya said by medical inspection many of the defects in the physique of the school children might be remedied, as well as the hygienic condition improved. He supported Dr. Cursetji's amendment provided the appointment was made temporary, to which Dr. Cursetji agreed.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati also supported the resolution.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the Corporation would do well to accept the considered opinion of the Schools Committee and if they were satisfied that two inspectors would be able to carry on the work satisfactorily, it was no use giving them two extra hands. Regarding the salary of Rs. 150 as recommded by the Committee, or Rs. 200 as suggested by Dr. Jehangir, that question might be decided by the Corporation on the merits of the question. As long as the children were compelled to attend schools, it was the duty of the local authorities to look after their comfort and health. He asked the Corporation to accept the recommendation of the Committee with or without the modification of the pay.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said it was a great thing to have Sir Ebrahim agree to an increased pay of Rs. 200. They should be thankful for small mercies. If the medical officers had to examine about fifteen thousand school children every year, how would they be able to do their duty properly? When the Corporation began the work they had three inspectors. Every where the medical examination had been found to be of great use. He moved that there should be three inspectors instead of two and the pay should be Rs. 200, and the appointments to be temporary ones.

Dr. Nakhoda seconded the amendment.

NIGGARDLINESS DEPRECATED.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said the Corporation would be well advised in accepting the amendment moved by Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, which was in agreement with the recommendations made by the Health Officer. The Schools Committee had given no reasons for their rejection of the Health Officer's recommendations for a larger staff. In the absence of any such reasons and of any arguments he (the speaker) would ask the Corporation to accept Dr. Jehangir's amendment based as it was on the recommendation of the Health Officer. The staff and their salary proposed by the Schools Committee were not adequate to attract competent medical men. They should not grudge the small increase proposed in the amendment. He was sure the advantages of the inspection would prove so great that it would be made permanent.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought Dr. Jehanger's amendment had been so much whittled down by the modification suggested by Dr. Gaya and others that there was now very little difference between that amendment and the original proposition and he therefore asked the Corporation not to grudge the small increase asked for in the amendment. They should not practise niggardliness when they had come from the experimental to the practical stage and if they expected big results.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Corporation were the trustees of the municipal funds and ought not to throw away their money light-heartedly. They should go on the principle of demand and supply and he did not understand why they should spend more money if they could get competent men for a lesser salary. The Government Assistant Surgeons who were recruited from the ranks of first-class University men, started with Rs. 125, which was less than that proposed to be given to their inspectors. He (the speaker) himself had been in Government service.—

Dr. S. S. Batliwala: And you resigned because the salary was small? (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia: I resigned not because the salary in itself was small but because it was too small for me (laughter).

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said it was not everybody that would look upon that salary as small. As an instance he would say that some of his friends might pay a professional visit for Rs. 5. (Laughter) while he (the speaker) would not care to go for less than Rs. 10. (Continued laughter). He moved an amendment that there should be two male inspectors and an inspectress on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 *plus* Rs. 25 carriage allowance each. He also moved some other changes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it did not matter whether the difference was Rs. 25 this way or that. It was no use being penny wise and pound foolish. It was an experiment worthwhile trying. It was wiser to give a higher salary. He supported Dr. Batliwala.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS SUPPORTED.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said there was before them the well considered recommendations of the Schools Committee. He entirely agreed with them except in regard to salary and if they agreed to an increase of Rs. 200 in the inspector's pay, that would be acceptable to the entire Corporation. He therefore moved that the recommendations of the Committee be accepted and that the salary be increased to Rs. 200.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lallji in seconding it said the Corporation would be well advised to accept the Schools Committee's recommendations except in regard to salary.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said that there was a great difference of opinion between the doctors which was only natural. The best man was always responsible for good work.

Mr. R. S. Navalker supported Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's amendment.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent said it was better to accept the measure as recommended by the Committee, for if they found any difficulty they would come to the Corporation with fresh proposals for their consideration.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said only 30 per cent. of the children require medical inspection and two inspectors would be quite sufficient and there was another inspectress. If they found the men were not sufficient they would come to the Corporation again with fresh proposals. The Committee was right in regarding this as an experiment. If they found that the experiment was a success they would make the staff permanent. He asked them to accept the Schools Committee's recommendations.

ALL AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

All the amendments were thrown out and the original proposition was passed.

The Corporation then considered the draft letter to the Government regarding the moral, material and educational condition of the depressed classes, by the Corporation's Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Vincent the letter was approved by the Corporation.

REGULATION OF MOTOR TRUCK TRAFFIC.

Mr. Sunderarao Navalker moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) that in view of the heavy traffic both vehicular and pedestrian along the Girgaum and the Kalbadevi Roads between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 and 7 p.m. (Bombay Time) whether it is possible to stop the running of motor trucks along these roads during the hours mentioned above and (b) what steps he is going to take to remove the inconveniences felt by the people on account of the running of the trucks specially during the abovementioned time."

Mr. J. B. Petit said they had not been told by the mover of the proposition how the use of Kalbadevi and Girgaum Roads by motor trucks had proved dangerous to the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The Corporation would not be justified in passing the recommendation unless they were informed about these points.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said, motor lorries had come to stay in Bombay and they must put up with the evil. Even the people in London clamoured when the motor omnibus was introduced there. The mover of the resolution had forgotten that ninety-nine per cent. of these lorries carried cotton from Colaba to the mills and these were the only roads open to them, and they had no other alternative, but to allow the trucks the use of these roads. When the Cotton Green at Colaba would be removed from its present position, he had no doubt there would be less motor traffic on these roads.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy said the question was whether the Corporation had the power to deal with this question. It was more a matter which concerned the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said, no doubt the lorries were a nuisance, but the question was how to avoid it. Who would compensate the drivers and owners for their loss if the traffic was stopped? The Municipal Commissioner, as a responsible officer, might tell them that nothing could be done.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, Mr. Sethna had spoken entirely from the standpoint of a commercial man. In every part of the world the traffic was regulated by the breadth of the roads and other conditions. Only certain kinds of traffic were allowed on certain roads. The commercial standpoint was not the only thing to be considered, they must take the pedestrians also into their consideration. If it was possible in London and other parts of the world it should be possible also in Bombay to avoid this nuisance and danger.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lallji supported the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia said the Kalbadevi and Girgaum Roads were used by the school children and there were no footpaths there. They must be protected from the motor traffic.

The Corporation then adjourned without coming to a decision on the matter.

TATA WORKS AND INDIAN LABOUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence being published in your paper on this subject I beg to support Mr. Antia's complaint which appears to be put in very mild terms. I have paid occasional visits to the works at Sakchi, and know personally some of the former employees. The impression which I have formed is:—

(1) The Directorate in their anxiety to increase production have given over the control of the staff entirely to the American specialist management.

(2) This control is used in a most arbitrary fashion. Frequently men of some length of service are summarily dismissed for a trifling error The higher labour, especially the few Indians who have entered its ranks, much prefer to leave for jobs of less pay but better treatment and more stability elsewhere.

(3) The American subordinates themselves have been heard to say that the works management in their own country is not so despotic. However as they easily make four to five times what they could earn in their own country, they naturally tolerate this state of things.

(4) But as far as the Indian skilled labour force is concerned, their presence in any responsible post is not tolerated. True that the Company has to make profits: but if an obviously unfair policy is allowed to prevail in the internal works management, it is sure to react on the prosperity of the works in the long run.

(5) Looking to the present trend of things at Sakchi, there is not the remotest chance of ever getting even half the number of American technical employees replaced by Indian workers.

(6) It is high time therefore that some conscious policy were formulated to this end, and that more constitutional methods were adopted in the tenure of service.—Yours, etc.

TECHNIC.

Nov. 29th, 1916.

A SEARCHING ENQUIRY NEEDED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that an open challenge has been thrown out by your correspondent, Mr. Antia, the Directors and the management should see their way to come forward to institute an impartial inquiry into the truth of the allegations of unfair treatment suggested by him.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., no mention was made either by the chairman or any of the shareholders beyond the demand for an assurance made by one of them, who seems to possess that type of mind, which would be more anxious for dividends than for the lot of our uncomplaining, withal suffering, countrymen at Sakchi, who are by no means an unimportant factor in swelling the profits of the Company. Sir, I almost despair of anything being done by the shareholders in this matter, when we have a foretaste of their mental attitude reflected in the utterance of one of them, who characterised the courageous action of your correspondent in coming forward with certain statements with a view to improve the lot of the Indians in Sakchi as "an ebullition of an unsuccessful employee." No one can have any quarrel with this particular individual, nor can any one envy him his lot. What concerns the public very vitally is the conditions of employment of Indian workers at the Sakchi works.

Your correspondent "Justice" adds his independent evidence, which seems to corroborate Mr. Antia, whose letter, as you remarked in your very able and sympathetic editorial, was the outcome of his personal observation. If, as "Justice" says, the treatment of the Indians in Sakchi, "reminds one of the horrors of South Africa," it is high time, Sir, that those who are concerned in upholding the reputation of the late J. N. Tata, that selfless patriot and pioneer, should not allow these statements to pass unchallenged. And who of all are better qualified than his worthy sons, who have done not a little to help the oppressed Indians in South Africa? I feel certain that if this matter be laid before Sir Dorabji Tata, he will leave no stone unturned to move in the matter.

I ned not further trespass upon your valuable space. In conclusion I would request you to add your powerful voice to improve the conditions of Indian labour at Sakchi by demanding a searching investigation into this matter.—Yours, etc.

INQUIRY.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF ORDINARY FELLOWS

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has re-appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Mr. Govind Chimnaji Bhate, Dr. H. N. Allen, Mr. Ali Akbar, Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery, and Mr. S. G. Burrow.

His Excellency is further pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—Major L. T. Rose-Hutchinson, (vice Major T. S. Nois, whose term of office has expired on the 29th November 1916). Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patel, (vice Major W. H. Dickinson, whose term of office has expired on the 29th November 1916), the Rev. A. Darby, (vice Mr. O. V. Muller, deceased), and Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, (vice Mr. H. P. Farrell, deceased).

Official and Personal.

The following were present at a farewell dinner party to the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine in the State Bungalow last evening:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. MacLeod, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Captain and Mrs. N. F. J. Wilson, Mr. L. Volkart, Mr. H. MacNaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Lady Buchanan, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. J. G. Hojel, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. F. C. Laing, Commander and Mrs. C. W. Ramsay, Mr. J. Nissim, Major H. J. Wallis, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Mulla, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Binning, the Revd. C. R. Ryall, Captain and Mrs. W. L. Harnett, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Shorten, Captain T. F. W. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Thakur Naharsing, His Excellency and Staff.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 9th January 1917 to 8th February 1917.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Sir James H. DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner, continuing to be Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar; Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner; Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages vice Mr. Seddon promoted.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., will act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on Rs. 2,500 per mensem during the absence on privilege leave only of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., and thereafter will be substantive Municipal Commissioner vice Mr. Edwardes, who would revert to the regular line from the date his furlough begins.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., is appointed to be Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments with effect from the date of his taking charge from Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., who should revert to First Assistant from the date of his joining the appointment of Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, and Mrs. Fraser, Sir Brian Egerton, Mr. Mirza Nazar Beg (Military Secretary) and Nawab Imad Jung (Police Commissioner) left Secunderabad for Bombay yesterday morning. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Nawab Fakhir-ul-Mulk, Sir Faridoon Jung have already proceeded. Sir Afur-ul-Mulk starts on Saturday.

Mr. A. I. Mayhew, of the Indian Educational Service, Madras, has been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, in succession to Mr. Wright, who has retired.

Sir William Maxwell, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, returned to Simla from tour yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani are declared by the Bombay Government to have been duly elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

FIRE IN MANDVI.

SPILT KEROSINE OIL OCCASIONS OUTBREAK,

A kerosene oil tank, drawn by a bullock, was being taken along Samuel Street yesterday afternoon when it suddenly broke down in the rear of a house belonging to one Vasanji Madhavji, and the oil in the tank somehow got ignited. The flames spread to the overhanging eaves and wood work on the ground floor and two upper floors of the house. The tenants of the building, which was a five-storeyed one, however, stood in no danger as it was the rear portion of the house that abutted Samuel Road. The Municipal fire engines quickly arriving on the spot prevented the fire from further spreading to the adjoining or opposite buildings. The flames were confined to the first building and they were put out in about fifteen minutes after the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

The amount of the damage has not been estimated. The building is insured with the Scottish Alliance for Rs. 35,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares again attracted considerable attention and appear to be rapidly regaining the ground lost by the recent setback. A fair volume of business took place in these securities. Coal shares ruled quite steady with an upward tendency, first class stocks such as New Beerbhoom and Bengal being inquired for. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 16-8, 16-12; Bansjorah 14-4, 14-8, 14-12; Bengal Giridih 23-8; Bhalgora 43-4; Bokara and Raingur 14-12, 15; Bokaro Jaeriah 13, 12, 14; Burragarh 4-8 to 5; Burrakur 35-12; Budroochuck 19; Central Panch 16, 16-4; Empire (ord) 13; Govindpur 21-8, 21-12; Gopalichuck 12-12; Hurriladih 235; Industry 13; Kosoonda 30-12; Kuardi 19; Matigara 1-10; Marine 24-4; Nazira 22; New Tetturya 14-4 to 15; Phulariatand 6; Raneegunge 36-12, 37 x.d.; Reliance 57-12; Saltore 15, to 15-12; Samla Kendra 20; Satpukuria 11-4, 11-8; Sendra 21-8; South Govindpur 10, 10-4, 10-8; Sodeah 10; Thandabari 5.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 410; Albion (ord) 615 to 625; Barnagore (ord) 216 to 218; Belvedere (ord) 610; Budge-Budge (ord) 600 to 610; Clive (ord) 276, 279, 277; Dalhousie (ord) 515 to 526; Delta (ord) 690, 700; Delta (pref) 107; Fort Gloster (ord) 815; Howrah (ord) 495; Hooghly (pref) 14-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 625 to 628; Kelvin (ord) 830; Kinnison (ord) 760; Lawrence (ord) 510; New Central (ord) 573 to 595; Northbrook (ord) 51-8 to 53-8; Orient 39, 40; Reliance (ord) 419; Reliance (pref) 113; Soorah (ord) 275; Standard (ord) 616, 618.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 68-8; Calcutta City Flour 14-4; Calcutta Real Property 105; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 29; Ganges Rope 300; Mengkibol Rubber 2½; Inert Shipping 25-4; Ryam Sugar 18-12.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-14 to Rs. 76 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to Rs. 76-10.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 1, 1916.

WHAT DOES IT PORTEND?

The more we reflect upon the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay to the Governorship of Bengal the more we are oppressed by the amazing and melancholy indifference to Indian sentiment which it reveals on the part of a Prime Minister, who, if he is now no longer the head of a Liberal but of a Coalition Government, has at least never received any mandate from the electors of the United Kingdom or anybody else to hand over the destinies of this country to a band of Tory reactionaries. We are appalled at the contemplation of the future which a continuance of this sort of disregard for public opinion and sentiment in this country foretells. We said yesterday that it was the duty of the Government, at such a time at least, to have appointed a neutral man in regard to Indian politics. We hold to that view very strongly. What is the good of asking India to refrain from political agitation during the war and all the cant about avoiding non-controversial issues, when the very spirit of the compromise that is invited in this respect is repeatedly offended against by the authorities both here and in England? What is the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay but a deliberate and reckless disregard of their own appeal for the avoidance of political controversy. Bengal at the present moment is behaving with commendable restraint and tolerance under the application of repressive measures, which, in the opinion of its people are not only unnecessary, and ill-judged as a palliative or a remedy for the evil with which they are intended to deal, but would really only be excusable in the case of a population wholly or largely given over to revolutionary propaganda and agitation. The Province, however, like the rest, of India is looking eagerly,—and is for this reason perhaps more patient and tolerant,—to the era of political reform which India has been deliberately led to believe is in store for it after the war. Over and over again have we been told by British statesmen of every party who have authority and reason to speak as to the future, that the war has made the treatment of India on the old basis an impossibility.

But what do we get in practical action? Not even a political truce. But one rebuff upon another of the hopes of those who look for a more sympathetic angle of vision and, at the least, a settled policy of wholesome consideration for the sentiments and views of the people of the country,—a closer adhesion to the policy of government by assent. Such a rebuff is the thrusting upon Bengal of a man of the reactionary views professed by Lord Ronaldshay. To show that we do not speak with exaggeration chapter and verse may be quoted, though Lord Ronaldshay's record, in spite of the unimportance of the man, ought to be well-enough known in this country. We wrote yesterday on the record of his utterances in the House of Commons and his attitude during the sittings of the Public Services Commission. We have since taken the trouble to look into some books that he has published about India, which would otherwise not have been worth the while of any intelligent person to waste time over. He has written a work entitled "An Eastern Miscellany,"—it is certainly a miscellany,—in which he surveys and politically disposes of the whole of Asia. The chapters devoted to India contain the whole of his political creed regarding this country. It consists of a rehash of all the instruction with which the peripatetic politician who tours this country under official auspices is religiously crammed. Broadly it is a condemnation of almost every sort of reform and a plea for every kind of repression. Even the Press Act was not strong enough for Lord Ronaldshay. The delay in the introduction of such legislation was gross weakness on the part of Government. One of the clauses is a "most unfortunate example of the flabbiness of the Government,"—an expression by the way which those who live under the Press Act might hesitate to use,—and every other measure of repression of the past ten years was either introduced too late or was lamentably below the standard of severity set up by Lord Ronaldshay. As to representative government and political reform generally we learn that "personal rule is what the masses of India are accustomed to, and what they understand and desire." There is the usual great play with the "teeming masses" and the "voiceless millions" and all the other cant phrases with which the patient, toiling people of this country are described by their self-appointed champions. If it is representative government that has to be pooh-poohed and set aside as an impossible ideal for India, the masses are so devoid of mentality that we are told by Lord Ronaldshay, trumpeting the cant of the official reactionary, that the mere suggestion could not be made intelligable to them. "They far prefer," he quotes,—pressing into his service the Rev. Howard Campbell, "a missionary by profession,"—"to be under British officials and do not hesitate to protest vigorously against any attempt to set them aside in favour of their fellow-countrymen." Thus the masses suddenly become alive with intelligence when it suits the convenience of the reactionary,—though when these vigorous protests have taken place is only known to Lord Ronaldshay's professional missionary. Then again these unfortunates, who are so steeped in ignorance and so stupid that they could not be made to understand the mere idea of representative government, were again seized with intelligence on the appointment of an Indian member to the Viceroy's Executive Council. They understood all about that according to Lord Ronaldshay, and we read that "the feelings of the teeming millions who look upon the officers of the Executive Council as the final arbiter of their destiny were probably those of consternation and dismay." The fact that Lord Ronaldshay actually strongly condemns such a modest measure of reform as the admission of one Indian to the supreme Cabinet of the Empire is a pretty good indication of the "whole hoggism" of his conservatism and reactionaryism in Indian politics. The whole of the Morley reforms are condemned, especially the non-official majority on provincial councils and the creation of new executive councils. As for such a small concession as the right to put supplementary questions in council, we are told that the "Indian official has too much to do to be able to give time to practising the arts of Parliamentary warfare, and for Lord Morley to have gone out of his way to expose him to the attack of the subtle-minded Hindu lawyer appears to have been quite unnecessary." The National Congress, which is so conveniently a representative body of Indian opinion when Mr. Chamberlain is talking to an American journalist about their loyalty in the war, does not, of course, according to Lord Ronaldshay, "voice the views of more than a fraction of the total population." And finally representative government in its Western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire and uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern peoples. And there is an end of the matter as far as Lord Ronaldshay is concerned.

Such is the man who is to succeed Lord Carmichael, as Governor of Bengal. A reactionary extremist, appointed at a time when the country has demonstrated in abundant measure its loyalty and wholehearted devotion to the Empire, when the educated classes, who know the wants of their own countrymen better than any outsider can possibly comprehend them, are chafing under the restricted form of Government and administration and pulsating with the expectation of reform; and appointed at a time when the Government has declared a political truce. We may as well have a plain declaration at once. Is Lord Ronaldshay's appointment intended as the initiation of a deliberate policy of reaction and repression? That is what the character of the man suggests. If we are not to understand that, the sooner the appointment is cancelled, or in the alternative he presents himself in a white sheet of repentance,—though unfortunately repentance is a moral and not an intellectual process,—the better.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

An interesting question affecting the privileges of non-official members of Legislative Councils has arisen in Madras. The facts briefly are that an honourable member, who had drafted an important Bill relating to the formation of Punchayats, wrote to ask the Secretary in the Legislative Department to place a motion for leave to introduce the Bill on the agenda of the Council meeting. The honorable member rightly conceived that he was not, called upon, at that stage, to acquaint the Secretary with anything more than the title and subject of the Bill. The Secretary refused on the ground that the prior sanction of his Excellency the President to the Bill was necessary. Further correspondence resulted in which the honorable member pointed out that the President had no right to withold his consent to the placing on the agenda of "a motion for leave to introduce" a Bill. We may say that the rules for the conduct of the business of our Councils are in accord with the practice of all legislative assemblies in respect of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. On the motion for leave to introduce, the member in charge of the Bill explains its objects and provisions and it is entirely within the Council's discretion to refuse leave. On a right interpretation of the Rules, there are two clearly marked stages,—the motion for leave to introduce, and the actual introduction of a Bill, with the Council's and the President's sanction. The placing on the agenda of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is a mere matter of procedure which is not subject, to the discretion of the President. The Rules nowhere provide for the President's sanction for the introduction of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. Apart from Council Rules, under the Parliamentary statute (sec. 80 of the Government of India Consolidation Act, 1915) every member has the right to introduce a motion "for leave to introduce a measure for the purpose of enactment," and it is only by a perverse reading of the rules regulating the preparation of the agenda that both a member's right to ask for leave to introduce a Bill and the Council's right to decide one way or the other can be taken away. The existing rules provide the amplest safeguards against the possibility of non-official members rushing through the Council any private legislation, without the Secretary in the Legislative Department, who prepares the agenda, interposing his august veto at the very inception of legislation. Even the "Madras Mail" is moved to energetic protest against the action of the Government. The Madras paper points out:—

"What was really asked for was permission to move the Council for leave to introduce a Bill regarding Village Panchayats, and the refusal of Government of this permission seems to have been widely regarded as a narrow and illiberal interpretation of the rules. What may have led the Government to adopt this attitude we do not know. But, considering how essential is mutual good-will to the proper conduct of business, and in view of the machinery they possess for the subsequent rejection of undesirable legislation, it could not surely have done much harm to allow the proposed measure to go as far as the agenda paper, even if it was not allowed to be formally introduced."

The particular occasion chosen for this narrow and illiberal interpretation of the rules makes the action of the Government all the more objectionable. It is now seven years since the Decentralisation Commission recommended the creation of Village Punchayats. The Madras Government have again and again promised to undertake legislation in this regard, but secretariats have a curious habit of suffering from lapses of memory. Unfortunately, non-official members suffer under no such disadvantage, and it must be said to the credit of the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council that they have kept this question very prominently before the eyes of Government. In the early part of last year, Sir Harold Stuart definitely pledged the Government to introduce legislation for the creation of Judicial, as contradistinguished from Administrative Punchayats, in the cold weather session of that year. It may be remarked in passing that the distinction, sought to be made by the Madras Government between Judicial and Administrative Punchayats derives no authority from the Decentralisation Commission or the Government of India. That is a matter apart; at any rate the non-official members have never lent their countenance to this subtlety. The cold weather session of 1915 has gone, and Sir Harold Stuart has left the service, and the Madras Government pursues the even tenor of its way in apparent forgetfulness of its pledge of 1915. In the circumstances, a non-official member who has shown, himself a complete master of the subject prepares a Bill which in point of draftsmanship would bear comparison with any official effort in the line. One would think that the Madras Government, in view of its pledge, would readily welcome the non-official Bill and at least allow its introduction into the Council and its discussion on its merits. But it has quite recently discovered the portentous importance of its powers in the "agenda stage" of legislation, and by refusing to place a motion for leave to introduce the Bill effectually, if illegally, choked a praiseworthy legislative effort.

Notes of the Day.

Jellicoe at the Admiralty.

The appointment of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord is a noteworthy event. It is important, significant and satisfactory. From almost the first moment of the war, when the Grand Fleet sailed out under his command and took up its silent, splendid vigil, he has commanded in an unique measure the confidence of the entire nation. The course of the war has seen, and necessitated, many changes in the higher command of the services, as indeed in the Cabinet itself, but Sir John, in response to the tacit will of the nation, was left alone. The man in the street evolved a pretty imprecation for the benefit of those he did not like, including Germans, and "Go to Jellicoe" had its little vogue in London. It was a subtle compliment to the man who had inspired affection as well as respect: his personal popularity was only equalled by his professional reputation.

Jackson and Beatty.

It is not to be supposed that Sir John's promotion is a concession to the rabid agitation directed in a section of the press against Sir Henry Jackson. The main purpose of that campaign was to bring back Lord Fisher to the Admiralty. Even a superficial knowledge of the circumstances of the case, it might have been thought, would preclude the suggestion being put forward seriously. But when the "Morning Post" and Mr. Bottomley get on the war-path they work the "stunt" to death. Admiral Beatty's promotion will be deservedly popular. He was indeed marked out for the succession, ever since he touched the imagination of the nation with that dramatic and brilliant exploit with which his name will always be linked. The Admiralty changes, on the whole, make, we are disposed to think, for greater efficiency, and what is not less important, more assured public confidence in the administration of the Navy.

Et tu Brute!

The "Pioneer," in the past has had a reputation for unexpectedness, and not a few of its readers, we imagine, must have been puzzled and provoked by its comments on Lord Ronaldshay's appointment as Governor of Bengal. "The announcement," it says, "will not be received in any responsible quarter in this country with any great enthusiasm. As an administrator he can claim no experience and Bengal is not exactly the kind of charge on which to practise an untried hand or for which amiability of character is the first or only qualification. There may be latent qualities in Lord Ronaldshay, as to which his past not particularly eventful career affords us no indication." And so on. Apart from the fairness or otherwise of the strictures, one may well marvel at the base ingratitude of the organ of the Civil Service to the man who has served its masters so faithfully. The real explanation, however, of this belated and unexpected discovery of Lord Ronaldshay's "not particularly eventful career" lies elsewhere. It is to be found less in dissatisfaction with the noble Earl's qualifications than in acute chagrin at the failure successfully to push Sir Michael O'Dwyer's candidature for the Governorship of Bengal.

Trial by Jury.

A Government notification issued yesterday, announces that in supersession of Government notifications in the Judicial Department, dated September 16, 1884 and March 2, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the districts of Surat and Thana and in the City of Karachi, the trial before any Court of Session of all offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years and of all offences in which the accused is liable to enhanced punishment by reason of a previous conviction, shall be by jury. The right to trial by a jury has long been conceded as a principle to the people of this country and the point of the Government notification issued yesterday, is the evidence it gives of the manner in which the discretion vested in Local Governments, under the Criminal Procedure Code, to enforce that right has been allowed to remain a dead letter for an unconscionably long period of two decades. It is, however, gratifying that Lord Willingdon's Government have made amends for the laches of their predecessors and we trust that they will also as gracefully recognise the wisdom of restoring to the people of the Belgaum district the same right of which they have been deprived.

A Sort of Rotten Borough.

A great Madras educationist of olden time used to claim for the Madras University that the members of the Syndicate were not examiners in the University. The importance of this claim arises from the fact that the Syndicate, as the executive body of the University, had largely to do with examinations, and, incidentally, the fixing of examiners' fees and the supervision of their work. In a common sense point of view, it stands to reason that having regard to its responsibilities in the matter of examinations, the Syndicate should not appoint its own members as examiners, vote them fees and supervise their work. We read of a member of the Syndicate being paid Rs. 150 for assisting the Registrar in "packing question papers, etc." This same gentleman happens to be Chairman of the Board of Examiners in English, and in that capacity asks the Syndicate to pay Rs. 100 to a Mrs. Sloss "who rendered him most valuable assistance in tabulation work." The Syndicate has only itself to thank for placing itself in the undignified position of voting payments of this sort for the benefit of its own members. No wonder the subject came in for sharp comment at a recent meeting of the Senate, but the *exposé* availed nothing, and the Syndicate is content to be a sort of rotten borough. An Indian Fellow went so far as to say that in appointing its own members as examiners the Syndicate was guilty of fraudulent exercise of its powers. And he is quite right too!

Karachi Citizens' Association.

We have received a copy of the report of the work done by the Citizens' Association, Karachi, during the first year of its existence. The Association is the outcome of the new life that is pulsating among the people and the report shows that the Association has been able to do continuous work of public utility in various ways. Among other activities, the Association organised public lectures and debates on topics of general interest and prepared and sent memorials protesting against the Government of India Consolidation Act and demanding adequate representation of Sind on the Senate of the Bombay University. The latter memorial received favourable consideration. The Association has supplied a long-felt need of the city by infusing fresh public spirit among the citizens, by bringing together those who are interested in public matters. By serving as a medium between the Government and public bodies on the one hand, and the people on the other, it has been able to take up public grievances and to get them redressed by constitutional means. Its aim is to enable Karachi to come in close touch with public movements in India and to continue to be the premier city in the public life of Sind. The aim is a laudable one and the Association has rightly decided to achieve this by studying present day problems and educating public opinion on important matters.

GREAT BATTLE FOR BUKHAREST IMMINENT.

RUSSIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

DEFENCE OF BUKHAREST.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

ALLIES' FULL CONFIDENCE IN ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The fact that no battle has yet been fought between the Roumanians and the invaders is regarded as showing that the former are methodically retiring to positions nearer Bukharest and will there give battle.

Bukharest is a first class fortress, 60 miles in circumstance, with a belt of 30 forts at an average distance of five miles from the city. It possesses many mobile batteries and the whole circle of fortifications is connected by railways.

Since the successful defence of Verdun greater confidence is felt as to the possibility of resisting modern siege-guns, especially as there are indications that the Russians will play a large part in the defence.

Though the Germans have acquired a large wheat rearing area, they have nowhere yet approached the oil-fields, which are north of Bukharest.

A telegram received in Petrograd says that the Germans are steadily advancing on Bukharest from the north and west and north-west and south-west.

LATER.

The news of a great battle for the defence of Bukharest is hourly awaited.

French experts point out that though the Ministers and staffs of Legations and banks were transferred to Jassy from Bukharest some days ago, the Roumanian Generalissimo Averesco and the Headquarters staff of the Allies have not changed their headquarters.

WESTERN WALLACHIA CAMPAIGN.

ROUMANIANS FALLING BACK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A Roumanian communiqué says on the 29th instant an enemy attack in the Prahova valley was repulsed. The communiqué records intense artillery fire elsewhere. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

A Russian communiqué says: In Western Wallachia the Roumanians are falling back eastward under enemy pressure. The enemy have occupied four towns on the Alexandria-Zumnitza roads and have advanced in the direction of Koukougoreni.

GERMANS CAPTURE ALEXANDRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 28th November, says:—

The Austro-German force continues to make progress in the south-west of Roumania. The whole line of the river Aluta is in their hands. They have also captured Alexandria and occupied the line of the Nedia both above and below Alexandria.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The Germans are steadily advancing on Bukharest from the north and west and north-west and south-west. The news of a great battle for the defence of Bukharest is hourly awaited.

A Russian offensive has commenced in the Wooded Carpathians. The Russians have captured the ridges of heights east and south of Kirlibaba, taking 700 prisoners and six machine-guns and other material.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour announced that Admiral Jellicoe had been appointed First Sea Lord, that Sir David Beatty had been appointed to command the Grand Fleet and Admiral and Sir Henry Jackson had been appointed Admiral President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

General Sarrail reports fresh successes from Macedonia. The Serbians have brilliantly carried a height north-west of Grunista, the French have stormed the height east of Hill 1050 and are advancing towards Hill 1248 and the Italians are also advancing in the mountainous region of Creznastena.

The Greek Crown Council, presided over by the King, has decided to persist in the refusal to give up arms as demanded by the Allies.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

SUCCESS IN WOODED CARPATHIADS.

HEIGHTS NEAR KIRLIBABA TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A Russian communiqué indicates that a Russian offensive has commenced in the Wooded Carpathians. It says:—We have captured the ridges of heights east and south of Kirlibaba, taking 700 prisoners and six machine-guns and other material.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 30.

A German official message says that Russian attacks at many points in the Wooded Carpathians and in East Transylvania have gained small local advantages.

THE ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

GERMAN ADMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.

A Berlin official announcement regarding the air-raid of the 28th instant says:—The British defence was extraordinarily strong. One airship was brought down by hostile aircraft near Scarborough and a second has not returned and must be considered lost.

HOW ZEPPELINS WERE FELLED.

WONDERFUL PRECISION OF GUNS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The news of the destruction of zeppelins was received with intense joy, as proving to the Germans the immense improvement in British anti-aircraft defences.

The wonderful precision of searchlights and guns are praised. One raider was hit by guns five minutes after it had been picked up by searchlights, and thousands of spectators cheered frantically when the blazing monster, visible for 40 miles, fell into the sea.

An eye-witness, describing the frantic efforts of the second Zeppelin to escape, says it was travelling at tremendous speed at the height of 9,000 feet. As it approached the coast aeroplanes closed in and a dig-dong struggle followed. The raider rose higher but the airmen hung on while naval guns pitilessly shelled it. Suddenly the guns ceased and two aeroplanes were seen alongside the airship which speedily burst into flames, then broke in two and plunged towards the sea.

Destroyers and other craft raced to the scene but found only a black scum of oil on the surface of the sea.

Few Londoners were aware of the aeroplane visitation. Some who were in the vicinity of falling bombs took no heed, thinking they were motor tyres bursting. The machine was a mere speck in the sky. The damage done was trifling.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN ATTACKED.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR-RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Zeebrugge on Tuesday afternoon. The results could not be observed owing to the weather. All machines returned safely.

KAISER'S FLYING VISIT TO VIENNA.

PRAYERS AT DEAD EMPEROR'S BIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.

A Berlin official telegram says that the Kaiser arrived in Vienna yesterday morning, but returned in the evening. As the Kaiser's cold had not improved, doctors advised him to abandon his attendance at Francis Joseph's funeral and the official reception was cancelled.

The Kaiser devoted the day to prayer at Francis Joseph's bier, on which he laid a wreath. The Kaiser also conversed with the young Imperial couple.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES

ADMIRAL JELLICOE MADE FIRST SEA LORD.

SIR D. BEATTY TO COMMAND GRAND FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour announced that Admiral Jellicoe had been appointed First Sea Lord, that Sir David Beatty had been appointed to command the Grand Fleet and Admiral and Sir Henry Jackson had been appointed Admiral President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Mr. Balfour added that the decisions involving these appointments had been taken some time ago, but their announcement was delayed for military reasons. There would be consequential changes on the Board of Admiralty.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE.

PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

It is understood that Admiral Jellicoe is already at the Admiralty. When he struck his flag on the Iron Duke squadrons manned the ship and cheered him as he left the North Sea.

The imminence of the changes has been the gossip of London for some time in view of constant press criticisms of the Admiralty.

The appointments have evoked general satisfaction, as bringing to the Admiralty officers fresh from the sea with intimate knowledge of the present war problems.

Regret is expressed at Admiral Jellicoe leaving the fleet in which he has inspired almost unparalleled confidence and affection throughout conditions of incredible difficulty. It is pointed out that the position is somewhat analagous to the transfer of General Robertson and his colleagues from the front to the War Office. Admiral Jellicoe's previous experience at Whitehall will be most valuable. He had the reputation of working quietly but of getting things done.

It is assumed that he will be given a free hand to purge the Admiralty of every element of weakness. "The Times" declares that the departments of strategy, intelligence and supply notoriously demand immediate attention. The whole reason for the change is public dissatisfaction with lack of initiative, ignorance of enemy movements and ill-organised construction. The papers, while anticipating a stronger policy, do not regard it likely that Admiral Jellicoe has gone to the Admiralty with the idea of inaugurating radical changes in the handling of the fleet. They point out that the brilliance and audacity of Admiral Beatty, which have made him the hero of the man in the street, are regarded by the Navy as second to those of Nelson. They have been tempered throughout by judgment and prudence, justifying his selection for the arduous post.

There are three Admirals in the Grand Fleet senior to Sir David Beatty, namely, Burney, Jerram and Sturdee, hence the promotion of Sir David Beatty to the rank of full Admiral is expected.

ABORTIVE GERMAN NAVAL RAID.

MR. BALFOUR'S ASSURANCE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in reply to criticisms concerning the raid on 23rd November, affirmed that the enemy made off immediately before our ships protecting shipping in the Downs could engage them. The enemy did not enter the Channel and he still hoped that they would meet with disaster if they did.

DOMINIONS AND PEACE TERMS.

PREMIERS TO BE CONSULTED TO THE FULLEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Islington reaffirmed Mr. Harcourt's assurance, given in April 1915, that the Dominion Premiers would be consulted to the fullest when peace was discussed and added that if possible an opportunity would be given to the Premiers to attend the conferences before the peace negotiations occurred.

FRESH ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

BRILLIANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING NORTH-WEST OF MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Serbians have brilliantly carried a height north-west of Grunista east of the Cerna and maintained themselves on it despite furious attacks by the Germans and Bulgarians, who sustained heavy losses without result.

Our Zouaves stormed the height east of Hill 1050 north of Monastir, north-west of which town violent fighting is proceeding.

We are advancing towards Hill 1248, which the enemy is defending very obstinately.

The Italians are also advancing in the mountainous region of Creznastena.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IN SERBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has asked the American Red Cross to discontinue relief work in Serbia. No reason is given.

GERMANS DRILLING TURKISH PEASANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, Noveber 27.—Mr. Ward Price wires from Salonika that German drill sergeants are making the best of the reservoir of the sturdy peasant material in Asia Minor. The capture of Monastir is one step towards cutting the channel connecting the German powers with that reservoir. No strength that can be spared to hasten the fulfilment of this operation will be wasted

TURKEY AND U. S.

OTTOMAN REFUSAL TO ALLOW AMERICANS TO LEAVE SYRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Turkey has repudiated the agreement to allow several hundred Americans, including missionaries, to leave Syria via Jaffa on the ground that they possessed valuable military information.

The State Department is annoyed and is making enquiries.

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

BRITAIN REFUSES SAFE CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Reuter is informed that the British have refused safe-conduct to Tarnowski, the new Austrian Ambassador to the United States, and that this step is due to the illegitimate activities of the Austrian and German Embassies in the United States.

SUDDEN DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Nov. 29.

Ex-President Steyn has died suddenly while addressing the Women's Congress.

The late ex-President of the Orange Free State was educated at Grey College, Bloemfontein, and in Holland and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, London. He practised as an Advocate at Bloemfontain for six years before he was appointed State Attorney in 1889. He rose to be a Second Puisne Judge from 1889 to 1893, and First Puisne Judge from 1893 to 1896. He was elected President of the Orange Free State in 1896 and occupied that post up to the out-break of the Boer War.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held in Tokyo on the 29th instant, a dividend of 28 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ended 30th September, 1916.

GREECE AND ALLIES.

REFUSAL TO GIVE UP ARMS.

APPEAL TO NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 29.

The Crown Council, presided over by the King, has decided to persist in the refusal to give up arms as demanded by the Allies.

Reuter understands that the Entente ministers have taken steps to obtain from the Athens Government assurances that the lives and property of the Venizelists will be scrupulously respected.

LATER.

Greece has appealed to neutrals with regard to Admiral Fournet's demands.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY MINISTERS.

BERNSTORFF'S PROTEST TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Count Bernstorff had presented Mr. Lansing with a note for transmission to Great Britain protesting against the ejection of German and other ministers from Athens as showing "contempt for international law."

GERMAN THREATS AGAINST VENIZELISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.

The German press refuses to accept the Venizelist declaration of war and leaves no doubt that any Venizelists falling into the hands of the Germans will be treated as rebels.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Exchange Telegram Company's Athens correspondent says the reservists at Larissa have seized guns which were being transported to Macedonia.

The German press suggests that the unrecognised Government's declaration of war will not absolve the Greeks who are fighting from the penalties of "Franc tirears."

INTERMITTENT SHELLING IN PICARDY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

General Haig this afternoon reports intermittent enemy shelling at Gueudecourt and south of Arras and considerable trench mortar activity at Mauquissart and Neuve Chapelle.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A British communiqué says: An attempted enemy raid southward of Neuve Chapelle, also a bombing attack eastward of Carency, were repulsed. We twice carried out successful raids eastward of Ypres, taking prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A British communiqué says, enemy machine-gun and rifle fire was active at Gueudecourt.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

This afternoon's communiqué reports fairly great reciprocal artillery firing south of the Somme and in the sectors of Biaches and Pressoire.

INTEMITTENT CANNONADE ON MEUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 30.

A communiqué says: An attack on one of our posts at Fille Morte was repulsed by grenades. There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere, particularly in the Douaumont-Vaux sector.

The price of the sovereign in the Punjab formerly Rs. 15, now varies between Rs. 16-6 and Rs. 16-8.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest on demand loans remains unchanged.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

CORDIAL SPEECHES IN LONDON.

WAR'S NEW AND LASTING BONDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

At a luncheon to inaugurate the new Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, said that the immediate object of the Allied peoples of Great Britain and Russia was to win the war, but the present treasure of the union understanding and true friendship must not be wasted.

New and lasting bonds must be created. The natural resources of Russia were inexhaustible and the war itself had proved that the wealth and credit of Great Britain were inexhaustible. Co-operation in these joint factors would benefit both.

Lord Robert Cecil said:—The Alliance with Russia not only is essential for present purposes but comprises every element of permanency to the enormous advantage of both Great Britain and Russia. We agree vitally and essentially in things that matter, in other matters where differences exist we have much to learn from one another.

Lord Robert Cecil trusted that the bonds, social, commercial and economic, would shortly become closer.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.

The Premier, M. Trepoff has sent a message to Mr. Asquith that the indissoluble Anglo-Russian friendship has been strengthened for ever by the blood shed in the same cause.

The appointment of M. Rittich as Minister of Agriculture is regarded as the first step towards a business cabinet, composed of competent specialists able to work in agreement with the Duma.

PUNJAB'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

SIR M. O'DWYER ON SIKHS' MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, after referring to the conspiracy in the Punjab, said that out of 190,000 Indian recruits since the war, Punjab, though its population was only one-twelfth of the Indian Empire, had furnished 50 per cent., and one-third of the recruits were Sikhs, though they only comprised one-tenth of the population of the Punjab.

Thus, the misdeeds of a few thousands of the community, so far from affecting the traditional loyalty of the Sikhs, had only stimulated the Sikh nation to greater service.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, King Malcolm and Moresby, Norwegian, Perra, Spanish, Lucienne, Greek, and Margherita.

The British steamer Maude Larssen is reported to have been sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The British steamer Reapwell has been sunk.

BRIXHAM FISHING FLEET ATTACKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A large enemy submarine attacked the Brixham fishing fleet without warning on Tuesday afternoon. Two trawlers were sunk by gunfire and bombs, and a third disabled. She was sinking when last seen. The submarine fired on the boats after the trawlers had been abandoned but the shells went overhead. The crews of three of the sunken trawlers have been landed.

TRIAL BY JURY.

SYSTEM EXTENDED TO SURAT THANA AND KARACHI.

The Bombay Government has directed that in the districts of Surat and Thana and in the City of Karachi, the trial before any Court of Session of all offences punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years and of all offences in which the accused is charged that is by reason of a previous conviction liable for enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) shall be by Jury.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The following list of passengers who had booked their passage by the City of Birmingham, which was reported sunk yesterday, all passengers being saved, is taken from the "English Mail.":—

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Edge, Miss Edge, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Eyers, Miss M. P. Gilmour, Mr. E. E. Massey, Mrs. R. McLeish, Mr. W. Owen, Rev. J. S. Payne and Mr. R. Thomas.

Lieut-Col. H. H. G. Knapp, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, has been placed on special duty to visit the more important jails in the different provinces of India to study the most recent methods adopted for accommodation and reformation of the prisoners.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE TURN OF THE YEAR.

MORE COMFORTABLE CONDITIONS FOR TROOPS.

(By "Eye-Witness.")

TIGRIS CORPS, Oct. 15.

The cold weather is on us and it is comforting to think that we will not be too hot again until next year. At the moment of writing the climate is almost perfect, the air dry and clear and the nights cool.

In June the flooded ground dried up. The crust of caked mud was seen trampled into dust, an infliction which in the dry season varies a great deal with locality. At its best it is a flying blue haze; at its worst a suffocating curtain through which you cannot distinguish your neighbour's tent. The Shamal, or north wind, which began on July 18th, when we had almost despaired of it, has been blowing with few interruptions since. It was sometimes a qualified blessing with its almost daily dust-storms, and the discontented complained that this furnace blast with its driving grit and sand was worse than the still heat.

The river has fallen nearly twenty feet below the bund we built in March, when the Tigris threatened to inundate our camp. Instead of the swirling flood a lazy stream trickles between the sand banks, and navigation for boats drawing 4 feet 6 inches is none too easy.

At last there is a break in the cycle of plagues. We can make light of the recrudescense of flies, remembering what they were like in April. The sand flies are succumbing to the chilly evenings. Occasionally when there is no breeze they give us bad nights. A few weeks ago one could not sleep unless one was rubbed all over with kerosine or varmi-jelly, the new preventive. For the sand fly is the most insinuating and pervasive of winged insects. The popular idea is that they have come to prescribe means for the destruction, or rather the prevention of insect life in Mesopotamia. But the sand fly who breeds in creeks and rat holes is likely to defy all of them.

THE DOG DAYS.

It is extraordinary how our troops weathered the dog days. May and June and the first half of July were as bad as they could be. It was not the fault of the Commissariat that the potato supply rotted before it reached Basra or that the local flora did not make good. There was a kind of shrub, the commonest weed in this alkaline waste, which when the salt was well boiled out of it was served up as a vegetable. Pessimists called it "Nebuchadnezzar" optimists "Spinach." The record temperature in the shade under a thatch was 125 degrees, but this meant 130 degrees in tents. In heat like this there was nothing to do but to lie down and pant and to pour water ever one's head. A sun helmet, of course, was necessary under canvas and it was often the only article of clothing one retained. A number of regiments had arrived in the country with their single fly bell tents. The gradual substitution of the type, 18 feet by 16 feet was a welcome relief, but with our limited transport many units had to wait till nearly the end of the hot weather for them. In more or less stationary camps *i.e.*, those of Corps, Divisional and Brigade Headquarters, well excavated dug-outs six feet below ground with air passages and reed covering afforded some refuge from the heat. The reed matting of the country deflects the sun and reduces the temperature in a tent several degrees; but it is not so easily come by at the front, where it is most needed, as lower down on the line of communications. The trenches of course were intolerably close and no one thought of walking up a communication trench in the heat of the day. One walked outside. The common enemy compelled an armistice.

The lot of the British soldier is a hard one here in the hot weather, for he has nothing to fall back on. One day in June as Doughty would have said, is a long death without a dying. One's imagination is depressed by a cycle of them. It is easier to greet the lark or wake with with a song in France or Greece where there is always something to feed the mind on. Shops, farms, crops, cattle, ships, houses, flowers, trees, faces in the street, cafés and markets—the rank and file may not be conscious of mental refreshment in all these, but collectievly they make up an atmosphere and dispel tedium. Here there is nothing in the everyday sights or in the people of the country to stimulate the imagination. The Arab is never seen in the camp. Monotony reigns incarnate on the mud banks of the Tigris. Yet the spirit of the soldier or his pride or his sense of humour, discovered some sort of help to bring him through the hot weather.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. at Sheikh Saad has been a veritable god-send. It would be a long day for the convalescent if it were not for the hospitable marquess with the lime juice and water in the heat of the morning, library, draught boards, gramophone, concerts at night, cinema and informal club life. There are other branches down the river, and the Tommy is glad of a place where he can turn in to read the papers or write home.

There was always bathing for the troops on the river bank in spite of the notice "Beware of Sharks" stuck up in the prescribed area. For the shark has been admitted into the rivers of Eden, as the snake into the garden, and doubtless for the same reason. He penetrates up to Shuster on the Karun, and up the Tigris to the Bridge of Boats at Baghdad.

Now that the sun is no longer a personal and rational enemy there is much more going on after the day's work. Football, gymkhana, sports, gaffs. Generally some sort of entertainment is arranged for Saturday afternoon. There is polo for officers and most excellent sand-grouse shooting for those who have been provident enough to lay in a stock of cartridges.

We are still at Sinn on the right bank and Sannaiyat on the left.

Our farthest outpost is a bare three and half miles from Kut-el-Amara. I reached it the other morning just in time to see our airmen drop their heavy bombs on the Turkish lines. Part of the place went up in a cloud of dust. The telescope on the lookout gave us a clear view of scurrying mules and men. From the tomb of Imam Ali Mansur at another corner of the position I watched the enemy cavalry patrols returning to their posts on the Shat-el-Hai. There is little doing on this front. But we are not merely marking time. Much has been done in the last few months. The troops are infinitely better fed, better tented, and better looked after than was possible this time last year. The water supply has been perfected by numbers of pumping stations and chlerinating tanks. The Tigris we drink is as clear as mountain spring. Fresh meat is part of our daily ration.

The Turks are doubtless aware that Mesopotamia is developing a railway system, though exactly where it is, and what sections have been completed, is better left unsaid. Another object with which they must be unpleasantly familiar is the "sausage" or captive balloon whose observer misses little that is going on. Up there the blurr of the mirage is lost and things are seen in their true perspective.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday, the following 15 gentlemen were elected representatives of the Province of Bombay on the All-India Congress Committee, besides (1) Dr. Dadabhai Naroji, (2) Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and (3) the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha who, as Presidents of the Congress, are ex-officio members of the All-India Congress Committee:—

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.
The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.
Mr. M. K. Gandhi.
Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji.
The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.
Mr. N. M. Samarth.
Mr. C. H. Setalvad.
Mr. B. G. Tilak.
Prof. V. G. Kale.
Mr. G. K Devadhar.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi.
Mr. H. A. Wadya.
The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

WANTED ANGLO-INDIAN RECRUITS.

MR, PAYNE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

The eighth annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held at St. Mary's Institution, Byculla, on Wednesday, with Mr. H. A. H. Payne, the President of the Branch, in the chair.

After a brief word of welcome, the President called on the Secretary to read the annual report, which presented a brief résumé of the year's work. One hundred and twenty-five new names had been added to the membership and the total receipts from all sources had increased by Rs. 5,000. The Committee were not wholly satisfied with these results and believed the enrolment could be doubled if members would co-operate more actively in pushing the canvass.

The President in emphasizing the main features of the report, regretted that neither the recruiting campaign nor the work of the Ladies' Circle had been quite successful. In fact the former had been a great disappointment to the leaders of the community. That very day a senior Staff officer from Mesopotamia, had told him that more men would soon be needed at the front, and had asked if the Anglo-Indian community could not make a fresh effort to raise additional recruits. To the mothers and friends who were keeping back the lads he would quote the sentiment expressed by a speaker at a recruiting meeting held at Karachi, when he said that any mother guilty of saying a single word to deter her boy from enlisting, did not love her boy but showed only a selfish love for herself. He exhorted every person present to combine in a fresh spurt, so that it could never be said that the Anglo-Indian lads had held back when their country needed them.

A fine musical programme, rendered by the School Band at the close of the formal proceedings, proved a great attraction.

CYCLONE HAVOC AT PONDICHERRY.

LORD PENTLAND'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between H. E. the Governor of Madras and H. E. M. Martineau, Governor of French Settlements in India:—

From H. E. Lord Pentland: "I desire to express sincere sympathy of myself and my Government in the disaster which has overtaken Pondicherry. I greatly regret to hear the loss of life and property has been so serious."

From H. E. Monsieur Martineau: "My Government and I deeply appreciate the evidence of your sympathy which you have been pleased to show in the present distressing circumstances. The whole population of the French possessions is grateful for your sympathy in this disaster and desires to express its appreciation. The actual number of deaths is 304."

IRELAND'S "BRAIN STORM."

MR. REDMOND'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT ACT OF STATESMANSHIP NEEDED.

Mr. John Redmond assisted in mail week at the ceremony of unveiling the monument in Sligo to the late Mr. Patrick A. McHugh, who had been for many years member of Parliament for the North Sligo division. Some five or six thousand persons filled the square in which the statue stands, and Mr. Redmond got from them an enthusiastic reception.

In the evening Mr. Redmond was entertained to dinner by the Memorial Committee, and, replying to the toast of his health, said what they wanted most at the present time was a steadying of their forces. Ireland was suffering from brainstorm. A gust of passion had swept over the country, and a period of calm was necessary to restore a rational and sane view of the causes and the consequences of the tragedy through which Ireland had passed. That day's proceedings would show the Irish people—and perhaps the British people, too—that that process was on foot. It would show that common sense was rapidly asserting itself, and that passion was subsiding. (Applause).

Ireland had come to believe that she must not sacrifice in a moment of anger or disappointment the fruits of forty years of patient labour. The plain truth of the matter was that there was only one policy possible in Ireland. That was the policy of O'Connell, Butt, Parnell, Davitt, and all the leaders of the National movement for the last twenty years. (Applause). That policy meant that Irish rights could be won, and could only be won, by constitutional action. (Applause). In the past history of Ireland the reverse was the case, for the only policy possible in Ireland was the policy of physical force resistance. To-day it was different. Men knew that there was practically nothing that they could not win for Ireland within the constitution by unity of effort and of counsel. (Hear, hear).

WILL CONCESSION BE AGAIN TOO LATE?

The state of Ireland was a serious menace to Great Britain, to the Empire, and to the victorious ending of the war. He had told the Government that the first necessity from an Imperial point of view was to alleviate the excited and inflamed feelings of the Irish people. In Ireland they were living under martial law. He said to the Government that so long as that state of affairs existed Ireland's national representatives in Parliament must be in permanent and open opposition. The other day he called upon the Government to withdraw martial law. He asked them to deal generously with the five hundred men interned without trial in England.

"Release them, and if you cannot do that," continued Mr. Redmond, "consider their case. Let the majority of them be released without further delay. I said to them, treat the penal servitude prisoners as political prisoners are treated in every civilised country in the world. I have heard—I am not, under present circumstances, in the confidence of the Government—but I have heard that the Government intended shortly to do this thing. If that is their intention, I ask them in Heaven's name why delay? (Hear, hear). Will they hold back these concessions until they are absolutely useless in affecting public opinion in this country? Is it to be once again concession by the English Government too late?

AN APPEAL TO MINISTERS.

But these things are not enough, and even if they were all conceded to-morrow they would not meet the situation which has arisen in Ireland. (Hear, hear). To redeem the present situation some great act of understanding and sympathetic statesmanship is necessary. (Applause). Ireland to-day is seething with suspicion and distrust—(hear, hear)—not suspicion and distrust—as I believe, rightly or wrongly—of my colleagues or myself—("No" and Never"),—because I believe that the great bulk of those who supported us in the past are at our backs—but suspicion and distrust of English statesmen and English promises. (Hear, hear). I say to England let her meet distrust by trust, and put Home Rule into immediate operation. (Hear, hear). Is English statesmanship so bankrupt, is British chivalry so cold, that they cannot, even in the crisis of their fate, rise to a bold and generous act?

It is said that putting Home Rule into operation would raise serious problems, amending Acts, etc. Let them have the courage of their convictions. Let them face these problems on their responsibility, and take the consequences. (Hear, hear). It is said also that there is an understanding that during the war there should be no controversial topics raised in the House of Commons. But the worst of all controversies and of all calamities for the British Empire is to have Ireland as she is to-day—a weakness, a shame, and a danger. (Hear, hear). Fighting for the independence of small nationalities on the Continent of Europe and maintaining martial law in Ireland! The position is intolerable, ridiculous, and shameful. (Hear hear). I say to England to-day, one great act of understanding statesmanship in Ireland and more would be done for the future of the British Empire, and more would be done for the winning of this war than by the alliance of half a dozen neutral States, or by another successful advance on the Somme. (Applause).

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the retention by the Punjab Government of an Additional Secretary until September 14, 1917, or until the end of the war, whichever is earlier. The post of the Additional Secretary is at present held by Mr. French.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, the "Englishman" says:—He is safe not because he has expressed particular opinions, but because his whole outlook on the problems of India has been eminently sane and practical. He will come to India with the firm belief in the importance of this country in the Imperial scheme of things, with a desire to make Bengal peaceful, prosperous and contented.

The "Statesman" says:—We may expect to find in Lord Ronaldshay a ruler who will be an uncompromising foe of sedition and who will apply the douche of commonsense to wild and unsettling projects, but who will be the friend of all rational reform. He will not be deterred by interested clamour from doing what he believes to be right and just, but he will always act courteously and with a due respect for those who have a claim to be heard.

The "Indian Daily News" observes:—His knowledge of India has been gained as a member of the Islington Commission, which in the eyes of Indians in this part of the country will be no very great recommendation.

The "Bengalee" says:—We cannot forget what the Earl of Ronaldshay's attitude was as a member of the Public Services Commission and again as a member of the Commons. He certainly evinced no sympathy for Indian aspirations. The appointment will create a sense of uneasiness throughout the Province.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—It is a great relief to learn that neither Sir Robert Chalmers nor Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been fastened on Bengal. As regards the Earl of Ronaldshay we do not know much about him.

The "Indian Mirror" observes:—We are inclined to think that the appointment is a happy one and that the noble Earl will fully justify the selection of our beloved King-Emperor.

The "Basumati" says:—We hope, as a member of Islington Commission the Earl of Ronaldshay is able to form an accurate judgment of the hopes and aspirations of the people of this Province and in the light of that experience he will be able to preserve the traditions of good Government in Bengal.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as successor to Lord Carmichael, the "Pioneer" says:—The announcement, we imagine, will not be received in any responsible quarter in this country with any great enthusiasm. As an administrator he can claim no experience and Bengal is not exactly the kind of charge on which to practise an untried hand or for which amiability of character is the first or only qualification. There may be latent qualities in Lord Ronaldshay, as to which his past not particularly eventful career affords us no indication. One may hope at least he realises the nature of the difficulties that lie before him and that he will bring to his allotted task something more than an airy cynicism, which is very far from being a welcome substitute for efficient administration in such a province as Bengal.

The "Leader" says, that he should now be appointed Governor of Bengal to succeed such a ruler as Lord Carmichael may well produce a feeling akin to dismay in the public mind of Bengal.

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Commenting on the appointment of Earl of Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, the "Hindu" says:—The announcement will arouse but little popular enthusiasm in India and less in Bengal. The Earl is a typical Conservative in politics and is also, if we are not mistaken, an Imperialist of the school of Lord Milner.

"New India" says:—He is a staunch Conservative and as member of the Public Services Commission he did not show any conspicuous broad-mindedness nor any love for Indian aspirations.

The "Indian Patriot" says:—His career in the House of Commons showed him more often with Sir John D. Rees than with Sir Henry Cotton on Indian questions and it is impossible to imagine that Bengal has been given a Governor who will even imperfectly approach Lord Carmichael in shrewdness, sympathy and imaginative insight.

The "Madras Times" says:—We cannot but feel that it would have been more encouraging if Lord Carmichael's successor had been a man who had had experience as a ruler and had something of an *alter ego* to Lord Carmichael himself. The paper also states that he has no narrow-minded insularity and with a recognition of the seriousness of his office he ought to do well.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—The selection of this nobleman undoubtedly comes as a surprise. It may be hoped that the experience which Lord Ronaldshay has already had of various aspects of Indian life, will serve him in good stead in handling the difficult problems which await him in Bengal, and that he will impart into the administration of the Presidency some measure of that firmness and statesmanship of which it stands in so much need. It is much in his favour that almost his first acquaintance with the administrative machine in India was gained in a sound school when he served as A.-D.-C. on Lord Curzon's staff in 1900.

Subscriptions to the Burma War Fund continue to come in from Upper Burma and up to Wednesday evening the total has reached twenty-five lakhs, within three months of the starting of the fund.

A detail list of black-listed firms in neutral countries all over the world, with whom British subjects are forbidden to trade except under a license granted by Government appears in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AT CALUTTA.

THE MICA INDUSTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Mr. C. W. F. Cockburn, Honorary Secretary, Kodarma Micamining Association, was the first witness examined by the Industries Commission this morning. He said in the present war very large quantities of mica were being used in the manufacture of munitions and the industry, had become an Imperial asset, but it was working under regulations which not only permitted of ruthless waste of the existing deposit and badly worked mines but did not provide any remedies. The Indian Mines Act was in effect only concerned with the safety of labour working in mines but was in no way concerned with the welfare of mines themselves. Witness pleaded that the mica industry required treatment suitable to the industry and could not be coupled with any other class of mining such as coal. Continuing witness said the existing police regulations were such that those who wished to steal mica, could do so with impunity and gave elaborate details on this point.

Regarding the difficulty about obtaining proper technical knowledge, witness suggested the appointment by the Government, of a special inspector of mines who would supply technical knowledge to persons and concerns lacking in it.

Replying to Pandit Malaviyia, witness said the extent of theft of mica would be roughly about fifty per cent. of the outturn which however would be impossible to prove.

Mr. E. Lane, Mine Manager, Chota Nagpur Mica Syndicate, in the course of his examination, said the Royalty system was quite unsuited to the mica industry and would simply lead to fraud.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Consulting Engineer, F. F. Chrestien and Co., Bihar, said, while India was favoured by fortune in having at least two mica fields of considerable size and richness in Hazaribagh district in Bihar and Orissa and Nellore district in Madras, it must be confessed that the value of those fields had barely yet been appreciated and a great waste of mineral wealth had already occurred. This waste was due to lack of system and method.

Mr. E. S. Tarlton, Chief Engineer, Kumardhabi Engineering Works and collieries controlled by Messrs. Bird and Co., referring to training of labour, said to improve the labourer's efficiency and skill it was first of all necessary to improve his surroundings and provide him with healthy housing accommodation and induce him to spend more on suitable clothes and less on intoxicating drink. The labourer must be trained to be ambitious. He thought that a certain proportion of higher educated classes should be persuaded to leave law and medicine for a more practical life.

In reply to the President witness advocated the establishment of a technical college in the actual coal fields either at Dhanbhaid or Asansole. It would serve the whole mining area.

To Pandit Malaviyia witness said the lack of elementary education among labourers was a great hindrance to industrial efficiency and he advocated general compulsory education in particular districts.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

The Indian Industrial Commission which was expected to arrive in Rangoon early in January will not come to Burma, till the next cold season.

THIEVES' MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES.

INSURANCE AGAINST FINES.

There has been brought to light a widespread form of insurance against police-court fines inflicted on thieves, says a London contemporary. The scheme was discovered by Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Tower Bridge magistrate, who told a press representative that "it all arises from the prosperity which has been apparent on the surface during the last year or so prompting a great many previously honest people to pilfer.

"Seeing plenty, they have succumbed to the temptation to take some for themselves. At some docks, warehouses, and other places the volume of pilfering has increased threefold. This has led to what can only be described as thieves' insurance societies, in which both honest and dishonest men club together to form a fund from which the fines inflicted on those convicted of thieving are paid.

"They appoint an official called 'the banker,' who collects the money, and it is his duty to attend the court and pay the fines. In one case a few days ago a youth caught stealing had on him a card showing subscriptions to the amount of £2 for use in paying the fines of friends found guilty of thieving. An even stranger case was that of a person charged with stealing 7s. 6d. He had been entrusted with 15s., subscribed by friends, to pay the fine of a pilferer. The fine was only 7s. 6d. and the 'banker' had kept the balance.

"The scheme seems to be widespread, and the most curious thing is that honest men should help the funds. Utter demoralisation is likely to follow such a system, and the principle of allowing first offenders a chance by giving them the option of a fine falls to the ground if fines for theft are made chargeable to a community."

BOMBAY HINDU CRICKET.

A meeting of the representatives of the Hindu Cricket Clubs of Bombay will be held on Sunday next at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Radiant Club Ambulance Classes, Girgaum Tram Terminus.

The revised rates for Inland and Ordinary telegrams, viz, eight annas for the first twelve words and half an anna for each additional word, will take effect from the midnight of the 1st December.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF VAUX.

HUN CONFESSION OF FAILURE.

FORTRESS PRIOR TO ITS SURRENDER,

Those most competent in the matter are agreed, wrote a correspondent in mail week, that the evacuation of Vaux Fort by the Germans is evidence that they have abandoned all hope of ever taking Verdun. Colonel Feyler, the eminent Swiss expert, confirms this view. "In abandoning the last point d'appui that they held on the first line of defence to the north-east of Verdun the Germans," he says, "themselves declare the end of their offensive. Th essential results which it had procured between February and July disappear. Three hundred or four hundred thousand men have been killed or crippled for nothing. This finishes the drama."

Just as on the Marne and the Yser, the boasted might of Prussia has been humbled at Verdun, and above the proud old citadel the tricolour still flies. As for the Crown Prince's military talents a French officer remarked that "if in any army of the world a chief had sustained half the reverses inflicted on the Kaiser's son he would have been retired in disgrace long ago."

The decision of the enemy to quit the fort of Vaux came immediately after a shell from the powerful 16in. howitzer fell in the stronghold blowing up the grenade magazine. Bombs in the adjoining depots also blew up one after the other. The fort had become decidedly unhealthy, and the Huns after dark made their escape by a subterranean passage leading to their first line trenches at the bottom of the eastern slope in the plain of the Woevre.

When the French penetrated into the fort there was not a living soul left, but evidences of the fearful destruction caused by the French fire were visible on every side. The fort was of comparatively modern construction and had benefited by all the most modern improvements.

DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.

A German journalist, who visited Fort Vaux six weeks ago, wrote as follows: "Sweating, exhausted, dazed, the men debouch from the communication trenches into the fort. All of them feel a marvellous sense of security within these thick walls, which resist the heaviest calibres. Painfully they collide with one another in the subterranean passages where water always runs. Reflectors which give out a yellow hard light like that of the sun illuminate the slippery stairways. Here there burns feebly an electric light. The motor rumbles behind the dirty canvas cloth. At the entrance the names of everyone coming into the fort and going out are taken.

"Climbing and descending we cross a labyrinth of corridors, for the powerful fort has several subterranean flights. In places the temperature suddenly changes. At the bottom, in the infirmary, it is warmest. The air there has to be kept fresh by pumping in oxygen. The infirmaries are empty. The patrol which brought us here took away all the wounded last night. The hospital attendants are cleaning out the place and the heavy smell of carbolic and blood fills the air. From time to time as we advance the blue light of day comes in through breaches in the walls. A cold current of air sweeps along the corridor. The outer walls tremble every time a projectile hits the fort, causing a swift, dull report.

"The tortuous galleries lead to numerous casemates, where the iron beds of the Frenchmen are still piled up just as they were in June. On the wall there is an inscription in gilt letters, partly effaced, but one can clearly trace the words 'gloire' and 'drapeau.' In the half demolished turret there still stands a 6in. Rimailho gun, in quite good condition, with its turning platform and abundant provision of munitions. Here and there men are working at the walls and laying mines. All the concrete walls are strengthened with thick iron clasps, in accordance with the latest rules of scientific fortification."

But when the Frenchmen brought up their demon howitzers all the modern improvements incorporated in the construction of the fort did not help it much. Those who built it soon demolished it.

MADRAS RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

ACCUSED FINED FOR CAUSING AFFRAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Khan Saheb Mahomed Bazullah Saheb delivered judgment to-day in the two cases connected with the Fort Station fracas.

In the case filed by Venkatareddi against J. J. Richards, Traffic Inspector, the accused was convicted of causing hurt and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40. The other accused, Stephens Locke, Macmohan and Stracey, were convicted of causing an affray and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each.

In the police case against the Indians, Venkartareddi, Krishna Rao and Sripati Rao, were convicted of causing an affray and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 each.

B. D. PETIT MEMORIAL FUND.

The Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 10,512-7-9.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home, whence she is recaptured. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Golden to find their daughter. The Laughing Mask again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar sends to Golden a warning and a demand for a portion of the chart of Windward Island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows.

TENTH EPISODE.

THE LIVING DEAD.

"I'm opposed to your plan, sir," Enoch Golden declared with heat, "and I always will be opposed to it!"

David Manley, as he stared across the table at the ruffled old millionaire, tried to control himself to patience.

"But you acknowledge that you are equally opposed to Legar's intrusions into this house, to having his secret agents planted about at your elbows. But when I work out a plan that offers a reasonable promise of trapping Legar and his men, you stop the whole business by declaring it's lacking in dignity!"

"Dignity is something which departed from this house the day Legar first forced his way into it!" was Golden's bitter retort.

"Precisely!" cried young Manley. "His whole campaign has been one of intimidation, of threats and assaults and reprisals. They have been trying to fight us with terror. So my contention is, why not give them a dose of their medicine? Why not fight them with their own weapons, and in doing so, perhaps go them one better?"

"But I can only repeat my convictions that your plan can't succeed!" protested the tremulous-voiced old financier.

"Why not leave that to me?" cut in young Manley, with his first touch of impatience.

"I've left a good many things to you, Davy; but I don't encourage men to plan their own funerals!"

"Yet I've thought this out, sir, and I maintain that it's worth a try. You know as well as I do that these men who work with Legar are an ignorant and illiterate lot. They're not afraid of force. But when you confront them with the supernatural you get them face to face with something they can't understand. And what they can't understand they are going to be afraid of!"

"And you think you're going to frighten 'em away with a casket!"

"I'm going to make them believe that David Manley, having departed this life because of an attack on his person by one Mauki, with poisoned arrows, is about to be duly interred in the Golden mausoleum, and—"

"But you couldn't even get a wax figure that would fool a five-year-old child! You couldn't—"

"I've already got the figure, interrupted Manley. "And it strikes me as being an exceptionally perfect one."

"But what's all this funeral business to lead to?" demanded the old financier.

"It leads to the fact that Legar and his men will be duly informed of my death, for I want all the servants in this house to pass before the casket and see me in it. And Legar's spy will be one of them. So Legar, you may be sure, will get the facts as soon as they are known. He will be tipped off as to the day and hour of the funeral. He will also be told that the cortege, say of three carriages, is to proceed to the Golden mausoleum, and that Margery Golden is to go in one of the carriages. And that lonely spot will strike him as precisely the right spot for making a coup."

"And what do we gain by that?"

"We'll fill our big thirty-thousand dollar mausoleum with thirty big policemen, and round up the gang before Legar can even smell a rat."

But Enoch Golden remained unconvinced.

"Well, it may be a brilliant plan, but you can please leave me out of it," he finally announced.

"That's just what I've been asking for," explained Manley. "All I want is to be allowed to conduct it in my own way."

David Manley, however, did not conduct that strange funeral altogether in his own way. Carefully as every detail had been planned, there were one or two minor features which at the time escaped his attention.

The most inconspicuous and yet the most vital of these was, perhaps, the personality of the driver of the third carriage in that small cortege which wended its way so decorously from the Golden home. For under the funeral outfit of this placid-eyed driver reposed the stalwart body of a certain One-Lamp Louie, long known among his associates as an habitue of the Owl's Nest and an underground agent for Jules Legar himself.

Now One-Lamp Louie gave no promise of either active or passive interference with these duly appointed mortuary exercises until the city itself had been left well behind. Then, awakening to the fact that they were traversing a desirably sequestered stretch of road, he watched intently for certain prearranged signals from his one-armed accomplice. Immediately after the discovery of those looked-for signs the spirited team driven by One-Lamp Louie showed unexpected yet unmistakable evidences of restiveness.

But there was a limit to what that team of spirited blacks would endure. And they suddenly, to all intents and purposes, determined to follow their own line of travel at their own rate of speed, for, as the driver sat on the box apparently sawing on the reins, that exasperated team plunged suddenly forward, swerved across the road, and went galloping down a tree-screened bypath which was little more than a cart trail winding in and out through slopes of greensward and shrubbery.

Half a mile deeper in that shrubbery this runaway team would surely have reached the spot where a black limousine stood hidden away in the shadow of laurel-copse, had not still another and an equally unheralded factor entered into the situation. This factor took the form of a high-power roadster in which was seated a man wearing a yellow mask. His eruption into that orderly little procession, indeed, proved as abrupt as One-Lamp Louie's eruption from it. And he seemed plainly suspicious of both Louie's motives and movements, for he lost no time in swinging from the highway and plunging recklessly after the runaway carriage.

As his car approached the runaway cab that mysterious stranger, known as the Laughing Mask, stepped to the running-board of his roadster, leaning far out as the two swerving vehicles drew together. One-Lamp Louie, whatever he may have thought of that approach, had little means of evading it. To swing off what narrow road remained before him seemed frankly suicidal. To lash his team to greater effort was already out of the question. To take his hands from the reins, even, along that uncertain road, was equally foolhardy. So the strange race went on, the swaying and bounding cab with a white-faced girl tossed about under its hood, the leaping and lurching roadster, every second drawing closer down on its quarry yet every second threatening to turn turtle over one of the grassy embankments above which it shuddered and slewed.

It was the Laughing Mask, leaning far out from his running-board, who threw open the cab-door and called sharply to the startled girl.

"Quick," he commanded.

For one moment she hesitated. Then she reached out for the unsteady hand groping for her.

The next moment she found herself sitting back, a little breathless, in the leather-upholstered seat of the roadster and the man in the Laughing Mask smiling down at her.

THE BLACK WATCH.

A number of things had happened and were happening to disconcert, if not to discourage, the redoubtable Legar. That astute young adventuress, Betsy Le Marsh, alias Williamsburg Elsie, who, with the aid of diverse forged recommendations, had installed herself in the Golden household, repeatedly and stubbornly reported that David Manley was dead.

Williamsburg Elsie also expressed a strong desire to migrate from the house in which she found herself so inquisitive a maid, since that house, she declared, was too full of "queer things," for her comfort.

When, at Legar's suggestion, she had tried to "pump a needleful o' dope" into her altogether unsuspecting mistress, a dead man's face had suddenly appeared between her and the bedroom door. And on two different occasions, after midnight, when she had ventured down to the housekeeper's telephone to send in a secret message to Legar himself, she had found herself confronted by a ghost in white.

Nor was Betsy Le Marsh the only malcontent. Even Red Egan himself, one of the best "cold-steel men in all the group that clustered about the Owl's Nest, had of late shown unmistakable signs of mental disturbance. A dead man's ghost, he declared, had looked in through one of the headquarters' windows. Red Egan, it is true, had promptly emptied his six-shooter at that phantasmal intruder, but with nothing more to show for it than a shattered window-sash and six panes of broken glass.

When the master-criminal, to put an end to all such absurdities, had by the force of many dire threats and oaths compelled both One-Lamp Louie and Red Egan himself to repair to the Golden Mausoleum and verify the contents of the mysterious casket there deposited, Red Egan had returned with the preposterous story of a white sheet suddenly descending out of the blackness of the vault and whisking One-Lamp Louie out of reach and also out of sight. And since the once valiant Red Egan showed so craven a spirit that nothing short of a quart of three-star brandy could tranquilize his shaken nerves, and since One-Lamp Louie showed no signs of returning from the mysterious realms into which the afore-mentioned white sheet had whisked him, Legar promptly and wrathfully decided to take the matter into his own hands. He would lay this ghost, he announced, or something would go smash in the process.

But he had no intention of approaching that intimidating mausoleum without due and definite preparation. With him he took a powerful pocket flash-light, a Colt automatic pistol and a couple of extra clips of cartridges. But the instrument on which he reposed the most confidence was a gun-metal disk, little bigger than a pocket aneroid, some three inches in diameter and no thicker than a man's hand. This innocent-looking disk, which could be slipped into a vest pocket as easily as a timepiece, was known to the habitues of the Owl's Nest as the Black Watch.

While actually nothing more than a small-sized hand grenade, its claim to distinction lay in the tremendous explosive power which stood compressed between its slender metal walls.

Legar was not a coward. Yet as he stood in the clammy midnight air of the Golden mausoleum and quietly removed the screws that held the top on the black casket beside him, he found that combination of silence and gloom and unsavory surroundings a little more of a strain on his nerves than he had anticipated. Yet as he lifted back the sable cover of the casket he did so with a hand that was still steady. Thence he took up his flashlight, and pressing close to the coffin's side, stood studying the pallid face that lay surrounded by its even more pallid drapery of white satin.

He stared at that pallid face long and intently. He stared at it with studious and narrowing eyes. Then he did a strange and an inexplicable thing.

Lifting his maimed right arm that ended in its shank of steel, he brought it down with a crash on the glass cover of the casket. Then, as though infuriated by some unreasoning hatred for the pallid face still staring so impassively up at him, he struck again. This time the blow fell directly on the head between the white satin swathings. But that flailing arm, instead of striking a human head of flesh and bone, crashed down through a thin shell of fiber and tinted wax.

Legar focussing his light on that shattered mask, emitted a short bark of triumph as the meaning of it all came home to him. He leaned for several minutes over the violated casket, staring at it with insolent yet abstracted eyes, pondering just what move could lie beyond so intricately engineered a subterfuge. And the answer to that question came more promptly and more directly than he had anticipated. For as he stood there, turning a piece of the wax-covered tissue meditatively over in his fingers, the electric bulbs that strung the mausoleum roof broke into sudden light. From different quarters of that shadowy building, at the same time, stepped a group of hidden officers, headed by David Manley himself.

So quickly and so quietly did that transformation take place, indeed, that the man leaning over the casket had neither time nor chance to change his position. He merely blinked a little stupidly at the revolver which glimmered in Manley's hand. Then, with a gesture that seemed equally stupid, he reached for his watch and held the heavy gun-metal case meditatively between his fingers

"Stick 'em up!" Manley was at the same time commanding with a curt head movement towards Legar's hands. "It may have taken some work, but this is the time we gather you in!"

Legar laughed as he confronted his enemies.

"Do you want to take me alive?"

"Alive or dead, I'm going to take you!"

"Then take this first," cried Legar.

At the same moment that he spoke the left hand in which he still held what seemed to be a black metal watch case swung forward. And as that object which so closely resembled a black watch hurtled through the air. Legar flung himself flat on his face along the vault flooring Then the black watch struck.

The next moment the walls of that ponderous structure of marble and sandstone seemingly built to defy time itself, lifted bodily in the air, like the hull of a torpedoed dreadnought. Then, following the roar and rumble of that vast detonation, came the momentary catastrophic silence which so strangely and yet so inevitably succeeds a calamity too gigantic and too abrupt to be understood.

That ominous silence, however, lasted only for a few seconds. Out of it arose muffled calls and thin cries for help, followed by answering shouts from many different points in the darkness as rescuing hands set to work on the ruins.

And out of those ruins, while this work was going on, emerged two bruised and tattered figures strangely divergent in appearances. The first figure, worming its way out through the interestices of crumbled rock and cement, as cautiously and as silently as a wounded blacksnake might crawl from a cave, bore an iron claw at the end of its right arm and betrayed an unmistakable desire to creep away into the darkness before being observed.

The second man, who, on recovering consciousness found himself engaged between two fallen pillars of marble topped by one of the roof slabs, experienced no little difficulty in emerging to the open, so closely were these protecting pillars wedged about him.

But as he worked his bruised body through that Giant's Causeway of broken rock, he felt grateful enough, remembering what had happened, to be still alive. And sore as he was in body, he was even more bruised in spirit at the memory of the fact that his enemy, Jules Legar, had at the last moment escaped from his clutch.

THE LAKE OF FIRE.

Legar, lucky as his escape had been, knew that his margin of safety was still too narrow for much immediate comfort of either mind or body. So he crawled away as he could, nursing his strength when he came to cover and going on again when some passing light showed that cover to be none too dense. But he did not give up until he had reached higher ground. There he was able to hide himself in a thicket and rest for an hour or two.

But to remain in that neighbourhood until morning, he knew, would be out of the question. About that whole suspected area, he felt, the police would surely throw a cordon, and the resource of disguise was no longer at his disposal. Already from where he lay he could see dozens of moving lamps of workers about the mausoleum ruins. He could also see the glow of a powerful pair of headlights, apparently on a motor car threading its way to the scene of the explosion. And to the north he could even more distinctly see the fiery tongues of the chimney flares above the Westingham foundry, where hundreds of toilers, turning night into day, worked about the great blast furnaces and cauldrons of molten metal.

In a foundry such as that, he suddenly remembered, lay his best chance for escape. Dishevelled as he was, he could pass unnoticed among those sooty workers. And when the night shift went off, he told himself, he could slip away in their midst, unnoticed and unchallenged. And if the worst came to the worst he could crawl into hiding somewhere about the tangle of machinery under that foundry roof itself, and there lay up until he knew the coast was clear again, with the chance of stealing a puddler's "jumper" for a disguise and a dinner pail or two full of food for a meal.

All this Legar might have done, and might have done without great difficulty, had not a trace of his older obsession of hate impinged on his clearly outlined course of action.

He was once more himself, by this time, walking with a limp that was scarcely discernible. But as he stole down from the higher ground and made his way back towards the Westingham chimney flares he became once more conscious of the whiter glare along the roadside he was so cautiously skirting. This, he remembered, as he stole nearer, came from the headlights of a stalled limousine. Then he made a second and a more startling discovery. He knew, even before he caught sight of Train working over his helpless car, that it belonged to Enoch Golden. But what actually drew him closer to the spot was a glimpse of Margery Golden herself, in a gray fur motor coat, as she stepped from the body of the car and came full into the glare of the headlights, closer beside her stooping chauffeur.

"Are we stalled?" he could hear the girl ask.

"We'll be off again in a minute or two, Miss Margery," was Train's pre-occupied reply.

"But I can't stand here helpless," protested the girl. "I can't wait. I must know what has happened to David Manley."

"Whatever it was, it's over and done by this time."

"But he may be dead. He may be lying crushed under those fallen pillars I must go on. Tell father I couldn't wait, that I've gone ahead on foot!"

Legar, crouching back in the shadows, heard these hurried words and as hurriedly acted on them. Slinking back through the bushes, he swung about and followed the girl through the darkness.

Yet it was not until the girl had passed well out of hailing distance of the headlighted car that Legar circled even more hurriedly forward and swung in again to intercept her.

She was trudging, a little breathlessly up a sandy slop, with her straining eyes still fixed on the moving lanterns about the ruined mausoleum

Then, swinging apparently out of the empty air about her, a circle of steel, suddenly encompassing her arm, brought her to an abrupt stop.

With one quick movement Legar tore the motor veil from her head, twisted it into a coil, and flung it about her neck. And all the while the Iron Claw, grappling at her arm, held her as a steel trap might.

She was already dizzy with pain when she heard the sharp crack of a revolver shot close over her shoulder. This was followed by a quick shout and a muttered oath. She felt herself forcibly flung from Legar's arms into the arms of another man panting breathlessly up the sandy slope. She could see this man, even as he held her from falling, stop to level his gun at the fleeing figure of Legar. She could see him shoot again, and still again, at the same moment that Train and the plunging automobile came throbbing and panting up to the scene, the electric lamps throwing out their wavering, long columns of white light as they came. Then the stranger, arrested by certain gasping and gurgling sounds from the throat of the half-garroted girl in his arms, stooped down and tore the constricting veil away from the slender white column of her neck. And Margery, opening her eyes, saw that it was the Laughing Mask bending above her.

"It was Legar!" she gasped as Train, followed by her father, came panting up to where they stood.

"And there he goes now!" cried the Laughing Mask, pointing down the long lane of light columning out from the car's lamps. Across that narrow river or light they could catch a glimpse of a tall figure skulking off into the larkness.

"Follow that man with your car," the Laughing Mask suddenly cried out to the chauffeur.

"No car could travel through country like that!" protested Train.

"Then keep your lights on the main road to the west here, so as to pick him up if he tried to break through on that side I'll swing around by the foundry yards and head him off in the east!"

And the next moment the man in the yellow mask had disappeared in the darkness. Golden and his daughter stood staring after him.

Two minutes later the blackness that had swallowed him up was stabbed by a series of flame fishes, followed by the repeated bark of a revolver. From the gloom still nearer the shadowy piles of the Westingham foundry came an answering series of shots.

"That means he's making for the country, sir!" cried the excited Train, as he swung his car about.

"Then for God's sake, get us there, as quick as you can," commanded Enoch Golden as the car lurched and pulsed and crawled on between the broken shrubbery in perilous search for some open pathway.

But both Legar and his pursuer were by this time well beyond their line of vision. That desperate-minded master criminal, in fact, realizing that his enemy was pressing close at his heels, mounted a slag pile, dropped flat, and emptied his revolver into the darkness, where the Laughing Mask should have been.

But the wary pursuer, dropping low beside an empty pitch barrel, held his fire and waited. The moment he heard the crisp sound of footsteps along the slag slope he once more took up the pursuit.

That pursuit led through a narrow lane between great piles of structural iron. It led through an abandoned boiler room, then on through a dimly lighted and low-roofed structure of pulleys and lathes, and from there to the brighter lighted and higher roofed metal room of the foundry itself. There, beside glowing furnaces half-naked men toiled over incandescent annealing boxes and cauldrons of molten metal. There gigantic track cranes swung bowls of liquid fire from crucibles to mold beds.

And there the harried Legar, bewildered by the sudden bright light, ran like a pelted hound down the sandy paths between forge and coke oven and cauldron crane. There, seeing his way blocked by a group of round-eyed Lithuanians, he swung, cat-like, up into the iron network of the cable bridges, with his pursuer still close at his heels. And there, midway across that smoke-stained roof, that echoed with the tumult of thunderous hammers and directly over a king cauldron of molten steel, the two men came together.

There Legar, with his metal claw hooked securely into the iron network above his head, swung about and faced his enemy. And there, on that grimy bridge high above the equally grimy workmen who left their forges and lathes and cauldrons to witness the struggle, the two enemies, who had so long and bitterly opposed each other, found themselves face to face for their final struggle.

Yet the man in the yellow mask seemed the cooler headed of the two, for as Legar struck snarling at his face he ducked low on his narrow perch and at the same moment whipped his revolver from the side pocket of his coat. Yet Legar, with a movement equally prompt, kicked viciously at the fingers clustered about the gun-butt before the weapon itself could be brought into use. The next moment that weapon fell with a hiss and splash into the lake of molten metal beneath them.

Then the struggle became one of tendon against tendon, of straining muscle against muscle, of empty-handed mortal strength pitted against mortal strength. There, like animals of the wild, high in some Amazonian eyrie, the two strangely entangled figures fought and struggled and clawed and struck.

In the matter of mere physical strength Legar seemed to have the advantage. And what under ordinary circumstances might have proved a disability could now be turned to his advantage. For the iron claw at the end of his right arm, hooked securely into the network of steel behind him, held him there without effort and without strain. His opponent, on the other hand, found it no easy task to make sure of his perch above that ever-intimidating cauldron of molten metal. His arm shook with the tension imposed on his overtaxed muscles. His fingers became numb with pain, threatening to lose their prehensile power, and even as he fought he weakened to a realization that he must change his hold.

It was as he maneuvered to bring about this shift of position that the ever-watchful Legar, alert for the most trivial advantage, saw his chance. Swinging his body suddenly free from its footing on the narrow ledge of metal where he stood, he pendulumed towards his momentarily unstable opponent, throwing his feet forward and upward, as he did so, with all the force of a football player kicking a double punt.

The force of this unlooked-for impact was too much for the man in the mask. He tottered back, caught frantically at a soot-covered steel bar beside him, dropped the full length of its diagonal course before he could make sure of his clutch, and came into violent collision with the heavy iron block of a crane ladle. There, half stunned by the blow, he fell sprawling across a polished steel cable which drooped floorward between the block and its empty metal pot. He tried to clutch that cable as he fell, but his speed proved too great and his overtaxed fingers were too weak. As he fell along its polished surface, however, it offered sufficient resistance to carry his limp body beyond the peril of that open lake of molten metal, which, in his frantic brain kept telling him, meant death. And as he dropped weakly from the cable loop to a pile of molding sand lying between a casting box and an empty spill trough, a score of watching men gave utterance to a shout of relief and a score of waiting hands were there to help him to his feet.

So intent were those astounded iron workers on watching that perilous fall, however, that they paid scant attention to the second figure climbing spiderlike higher along the blackened ironwork of the blackened roof They caught no glimpse of him as he scrambled, sooty and panting through the ventilating flue that opened on the roof itself. Nor did any eye follow him as he crept, gorillalike, along the perilous slope of that roof until he came to the end of the building. Along this end he found a lightning rod, running from the peak of its roof to the ground. He promptly tested the strength of this wire, satisfying himself carefully, foot by foot, by means of one hand and an iron hook which struck and clung to the metal with the vicious tenacity of an eagle's claw.

When he reached the ground, still breathing heavily, he looked cautiously about. Then, making sure he was not observed, he slipped into the shadow of a pile of iron ingots, once more waited and listened, and then, crouching low, crossed the foundry yard and climbed the high board fence surrounding it. And a moment later the darkness of the night had swallowed him up.

(To be continued.)

Having read this story you will see these scenes visualized at the OLYMPIA CINEMA

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Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—No modern Indian writer has had a greater hold on the western literary world than Sir Rabindranath Tagore, whose *Gitanjali* brought home to western minds the beauty and the power of his mystical interpretation of life. The secret of Sir Rabindranath Tagore's influence may be ascribed to the fact that he appeals to the human soul unfettered by limitations of caste, creed, colour or country. In all his poems we see the vision of God and hunger for the Infinite in touch with human life. For a full understanding of the spirit of Sir Rabindranath Tagore very much more is needed than the poems themselves, and in the work of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri who writes on the life, personality and genius of the poet, will be found much to help the student in this respect. Professor J. C. Rollo, who writes an appreciative Foreword to the work draws pointed attention to the religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions of the poet, who, in his opinion, is undoubtedly the noblest of those who, in our time, have given utterance in English to the most sublime in thought and in speech. In Mr. Ramaswami Sastri Sir Rabindranath Tagore has found a sympathetic biographer, who unfolds in appreciative language the details of the story of his life. It is a remarkable phenomenon that India's great poets in all ages have also been religious teachers, and the truth of this observation is verified in every page of Rabindranath Tagore's varied writings. We are given in this book of biography and critical estimate of his works a number of personal incidents which show the sweetness and charm of his unselfish nature, the purity of his spirit and loftiness of religious ideals. Vivid descriptions are given of the "Shantiniketan," the residence of the poet, where he dreams his dearest and sweetest dreams to serve his Motherland. The biographer also discusses Sir Rabindranath Tagore's insight into Indian ideals and the life of art and the art of life, his conception of art being thoroughly national. Mr. Ramaswami Sastri deals with the great Bengali author's individual works such as "Gitanjali, Gardener and Sadhana." The work is published by *Messrs. Ganesh and Co., of Madras*, and is priced Rs. 3.

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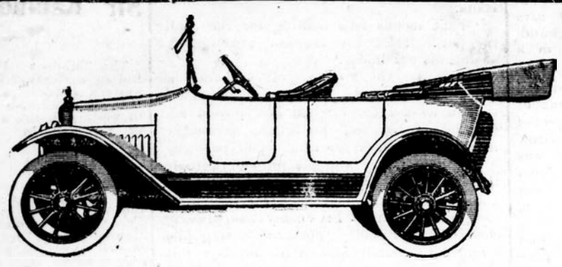

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